FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 208 *26 October 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS Leader Calls Grenadian Situation 'Delicate' A 1

ARGENTINA

Foreign Ministry Source on Grenada Situation B 1
Government To Issue Declaration B 1
To Protest at UN, OAS B 2
General Nicolaides on Handing Over of Power B 2

BOLIVIA

Deputies Condemn U.S. Intervention in Grenada C 1
COB Leader Condemns Invasion C 1

BRAZIL

Government To Study U.S. Military Intervention D 1
Leitao de Abreu Gaining Power at Planalto Palace D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Oct]
Police Close Down Bar Association Temporarily D 2

CHILE

Foreign Minister Comments on Grenada Invasion E 1
Foreign Minister Denies UK-Chilean Maneuvers E 1
Santiago Intendant Warns Protest Sponsors E 1

URUGUAY

Party Leader on U.S. Policy in Latin America K 1

VENEZUELA

State of Alert Declared Following Grenada Events L 1
Government Communique Condemns Grenada Invasion [Managua] L 1

MEXICO

UN Envoy, Government on Grenadian Invasion M 1
'Violation' of UN Charter M 1
Forces 'Intensify' Caribbean Situation M 1

PANAMA

Foreign Minister Ortega on Grenada, Lebanon N 1
Briefs: New Military Zone Chief; Ambassador to Bolivia N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Declines Opinion on U.S. Action in Grenada P 1

EL SALVADOR

Farabundo Martí on 'Invasion' of Grenada P 1
Paper Scores Sandinist Peace Proposals P 2
[EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE 24-30 Oct]
Maldonado Returns, Holds News Conference P 3

GUATEMALA

Government Comments on Grenadian Situation P 4
FAR Communique on U.S. Intervention in C. America P 5

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica on Grenada, Nicaraguan Proposals P 10

NICARAGUA

Government Reacts to Invasion of Grenada P 12
Radio Concentrates on Crisis P 12
Foreign Ministry Protests U.S. Role P 13
D'Escoto Summons Diplomatic Corps P 13
D'Escoto Holds News Conference P 13
Managua: Marine Deaths, Reagan 'Lies' P 14
Foreign Ministry Releases Communique P 15
Guerrilla Leader Urges Solidarity P 15
Letter to UN Expresses 'Solidarity' P 16
Deputy Minister Addresses UN Security Council P 17
Demonstration in Front of U.S. Embassy Announced P 20
Rally Before UN Office P 21
Daniel Ortega Addresses Demonstration P 21
Various Organizations Condemn Invasion P 22
Political, Religious Leaders React P 22
TANA Condemnation P 23
Peace Committee Condemns Invasion P 24
Friendship Group's Communique P 24
Reagan Statement on Covert Action Viewed P 25
D'Escoto Condemns Reagan P 25
Commentator Criticizes Reagan Views P 26
Ambassador to U.S. on Kissinger Statements P 27
Press Editorials on Kissinger P 27
Party Leaders on Kissinger Visit P 28
Cabinet Says U.S. To Intensify Attacks P 32
Reports Counterrevolutionary Escalation P 33
Bayardo Arce Says U.S. Aids Counterrevolution P 33
Nicaraguan, USSR Ambassadors Score U.S. Policy P 33
Army Official on Rebel, U.S. Maneuvers P 34
Interior Ministry on Counterrevolutionary Actions P 35
Journalists Express Support for Defense Effort P 36
Hungarian Delegation Meets State Council Members P 36

Ramirez Stresses 'Dialogue' Commitment P 36
[Madrid EL PAIS 16 Oct]
Sees Algeria as Model P 37
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 16 Oct]
BARRICADA Praises 8 October Demonstrations P 39
DPRK Commercial Delegation Visits Managua P 40
Ramirez, DPRK Official Meet P 40
World Youth Federation Leader Arrives 20 Oct P 40
2,000 Miskito Families Moved To 'Safer' Areas P 41
Newsman, Archbishop on Censorship, Controls P 41
[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 17 Oct]
Tipitapa Fugitives Killed Resisting Arrest P 43
ARDE Issues Communique on Contacts With Cuba P 43
[Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Oct]
FSR Members on U.S. Government-Sponsored Tour P 44
[Voice of Sandino]

CUBA

Fidel Castro's Press Conference on Grenada Q 1
Reports on Events in Grenada, Official Reactions Q 15
Cuban Resistance Continues Q 15
Government Communique Cited [AFP] Q 15
Meeting of Diplomats Convoked Q 16
Positions in Grenada Fall Q 16
Alarcon Comments to Foreign Newsmen Q 16
Roa Kouri Scores U.S. at UN Q 17
Government Communique No 6 Q 17
Government Communique No 7 Q 17
Government Communique No 8 Q 18
Rodriguez, Verner Comment in GDR Q 18
Heroic Battle Reported Q 18
Further U.S. Attacks Reported Q 19
82d Airborne Division Entry Scored Q 19
Havana Cites Grenada Radio, Others on Invasion Q 19
Jamaica's Munroe Condemns Invasion Q 19
Nicaraguan Socialist Leader on Crisis Q 20
Reagan's 'Justification' for Attack Q 20
Council of Churches on Invasion Q 21
Urgent UN Meeting Requested Q 21
Guyana Opposed Intervention Q 21

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Reportage on Invasion of Grenada S 1
Embassy in Moscow Reports [KUNA] S 1
Medical School Dean: 'Mistake' [Managua] S 1
Gairy on Forming Government [Managua] S 1
Radio Anguilla Report S 2
Trans World Radio Update S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Addresses Parliament on Grenada S 3
Seaga on Invasion, Bomb Threat S 5
PNP Repudiates Grenada's Military Council S 5
WPJ's Munroe Against Isolation S 6
Moscow, Cuba Roles Pointed Out S 6
[THE DAILY GLEANER 19 Oct]

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Labor Party Urges Caricom To Aid Grenadians S 7

ST LUCIA

PLP Reacts to Grenadian Government Crisis S 8

ST VINCENT-GRENADINES

Political, Religious Officials on Grenada Crisis S 8
Isolation of New Regime Urged S 8
UPM Voices Alarm Over U.S. Task Force S 9

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Reportage on Grenada Coup, Invasion S 9
Opposition Reacts to Events S 9
Daily: Create Regional Security Forces S 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Government Rejects U.S. Invasion of Grenada V 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Ministry Condemns Grenada Invasion V 1

GUYANA

President Condemns Invasion of Grenada V 2

PERU

Peru, Bolivia Disapprove of Grenada Intervention V 2

SURINAME

Diplomatic Relations With Cuba Severed V 2

OAS LEADER CALLS GRENADIAN SITUATION 'DELICATE'

PY251522 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1432 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has described as "very delicate" the situation in the Caribbean island of Grenada as a result of the invasion of foreign troops this morning.

In a statement he made from Washington to Radio Rivadavia, Alejandro Orfila said that the members of the countries in the area, which together with the United States make up the invasion force, are meeting at the OAS "to decide" on the attitude that will be adopted.

He noted that since yesterday and until late last night, he had been in contact via telephone and telex with the OAS office in Grenada. An Argentine citizen by the name of Ambros is in charge of the OAS office in Grenada.

Orfila said that President Ronald Reagan was expected to speak this morning in Washington to explain the reasons that drove the United States and other Caribbean countries to carry out a military invasion against Grenada.

He said that this morning he would speak with Maria Eugenia Charles, Dominica's prime minister, whose country is participating in the joint operation.

"We are waiting to see what it is that they want to do now, and what is the reaction and attitude of the member states" of the council of East Caribbean Nations which are participating in this operation, Orfila said.

He indicated that "yesterday they met in Barbados and today they are participating in this invasion of Grenada. It is possible that they will be the ones to take the initiative within the OAS."

He concluded by saying that "we are in close contact with everything that requires our participation and we are awaiting the latest news."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON GRENADA SITUATION

PY251806 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1725 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- An authorized spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry today said that the invasion staged by troops of the United States and several Caribbean countries in Grenada is "a very serious situation because a threat to Nicaragua is clearly visible behind this domino game."

The source, who asked to not be identified, stated that the developments that are taking place in Grenada are being evaluated by the Foreign Ministry, which will act "in accordance with whatever the other nations of the continent decide through the appropriate organizations."

The spokesman made these remarks shortly after the U.S. charge d'affaires, John Busnell, briefed Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari on the Grenada crisis.

A reliable source at San Martin Palace confirmed that this meeting had indeed taken place and that Foreign Under Secretary Alberto Dumot was also present.

The source added that the situation prevailing in Grenada had been discussed in general terms and that the Argentine Foreign Ministry is being permanently informed through its embassy in Washington.

"The situation is very serious because the threat to Nicaragua is clearly visible behind this domino game," the diplomat said.

He pointed out on the same subject that the Cuban Foreign Ministry was 'overwhelmed by the events" when asked to comment on the Cuban Government's decision to condemn Maurice Bishop's ouster last week. The source added that in Grenada there is a Soviet ambassador, who is a four-star general, and a U.S. Embassy.

Government To Issue Declaration

PY260130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2156 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (NA) -- The Argentine Government will reportedly issue a declaration tomorrow in critical tones regarding the military intervention in Grenada, emphasizing the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, according to a high-ranking governmental source.

It was learned that the question was under intense consultations in the Foreign Ministry, but that up until this afternoon the information available about what took place in the small Caribbean island was incomplete and uncertain.

In addition to information on the forces involved in the confrontation, the only other information available came from the United Nations and the OAS.

The Argentine ambassador to the OAS, Raul Quijano, is now in Buenos Aires and participated in the consultations.

Argentina had appointed its ambassador to Venezuela, Francisco Moyano, as current ambassador to Grenada, but he has not yet presented his credentials.

Sources contacted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in the Foreign Ministry noted that three of the Caribbean countries participating in the invasion along with the United States -- Antigua, Barbados and Dominica which are former British colonies -- had voted against Argentina at the United Nations when the Malvinas question was discussed in that forum, and had qualified their votes expressly condemning the use of force to resolve differences among states. The sources also pointed out that the other two participating Caribbean countries -- Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent -- had abstained from voting on the Latin American motion about the Malvinas at the United Nations.

To Protest at UN, OAS

PY260207 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0018 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Oct (DYN) -- In view of events in Grenada, Argentina will defend the principle of nonintervention, and will strongly censure and condemn foreign intervention in the Caribbean nation at the meeting of the UN Security Council, and at the OAS. San Martin Palace sources disclosed that the position was adopted after day-long consultations within the military government carried out by Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, who also talked with his direct advisers several times.

The head of Argentine diplomacy also consulted with high-ranking military commanders and with President Bignone, and finally he outlined a firm position of condemnation for foreign intervention and usurpation. It was reported that the Argentine ambassador to the OAS, Raul Quijano, will fly to the United States tonight to condemn at the OAS foreign troop intervention in Grenada. According to information which was provided, the Argentine ambassador to the United Nations has also been given instructions to act along the same lines at the Security Council.

GENERAL NICOLAIDES ON HANDING OVER OF POWER

PY260000 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1617 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santa Rosa, La Pampa, 25 Oct (DYN) -- Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides said today that President Reynaldo Bignone and the new authorities to be elected during the elections to be held next Sunday should have "no difficulties" in reaching a "reasonable agreement" on the date for handing over power.

Likewise, he refused to give a date for the lifting of the state of siege, which has been in force since 1975; and he also declined to specify whether the state of siege would be totally or partially lifted, stressing that this announcement must be made by the proper authorities or, specifically, the Interior Ministry.

Nicolaides talked to local reporters in Santa Rosa after dedicating the "Teniente General Racedo" School. During the ceremony, he was accompanied by La Pampa Governor Angel Fraire and General Miguel Angel Podesta, the commander of the Santa Rosa-headquartered IV Corps.

Concerning the handing over of power, Nicolaides said that "a decision has already been made, because the timetable indicates that it will take place on 30 January; however, I think the president of the nation and the newly elected authorities will have no difficulty in reaching a reasonable agreement on the most favorable date."

As to whether the handing over of power falls within the jurisdiction of the president or the Military Junta, the Army commander said that "this will be indicated in due time, though, in principle, I would say that the responsibility for handing over power will remain essentially in the president's hands."

DEPUTIES CONDEMN U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

PY260125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Congressmen from different parties have condemned here today the U.S. intervention in the island of Grenada, and have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invaders.

The following deputies condemned the U.S. intervention: Ciro Humbolt Barrero of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH); Gillermo Richter of the pro-PRC Marxist-Leninist Party (PCML); Marcos Domic of the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB); Jaime Taborga of the Socialist Party One (PS-1); and independent Guido Carpa.

All of them charged that the United States has violated the principle of self-determination of the peoples, and stressed that the Grenadian people must solve their problems without foreign intervention.

For its part, the Coordinating Board of the National Left (COIN) warned that the invasion of Grenada was a step that the United States is taking prior to the armed intervention that it is planning to launch in Cuba and Nicaragua.

In the face of this situation, the COIN called upon workers, peasants, students, and the military to mobilize in defense of that stretch of Latin American land that is now suffering the effects of the terrible U.S. invasion.

COB Leader Condemns Invasion

PY260310 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has made public its repudiation of the intervention in Grenada by U.S. forces. Noel Vasquez, permanent secretary of the organization, said that this is a policy of U.S. domination in Grenada. The labor leader made this statement on the developments:

[Begin Vasquez recording] The COB is against the U.S. intervention, and is fully identified with the aspirations of the Central American peoples. As a matter of principle, we are radical enemies of U.S. imperialism, which more than once has quashed the attempts at liberation by resorting to military intervention in the countries that dare to make the attempt. In its process of liberation, Central America has suffered U.S. military interventions indirectly, as attested to by the cases of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala. Today, U.S. imperialism, headed by the butcher Ronald Reagan, has replaced covert military intervention with the most brazen and open form of military intervention in Grenada, for the purpose of submerging that country in a bloodbath and keeping it within the sphere of U.S. domination. This is just the first step, because, should he succeed, he will take the same action against Nicaragua and El Salvador, and finally against the revolutionary Republic of Cuba. The COB is fully united with the people of Grenada. The warmonger and butcher Reagan must take his hands off Central America, and the U.S. military forces must abandon Grenada and all Central America. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION

PY260054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The Brazilian Government today declined to make any comment on the military intervention in Grenada by the United States and six Caribbean countries.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas recalled that Brazil adheres to the principle of nonintervention and nonuse of force, but said that Brazil wants to study the situation before making any statement.

Pericas added that the situation in Grenada was very serious and very special.

After President Reagan announced the intervention in Grenada, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro telephoned several Latin American colleagues, the Mexican and Venezuelan foreign minister among them, to exchange opinions and impressions about the situation in Grenada, the Itamaraty spokesman revealed.

LEITAO DE ABREU GAINING POWER AT PLANALTO PALACE

PY252204 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Oct 83 p 5

[Excerpt] Over the past few weeks, Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu has strengthened his position as President Joao Figueiredo's adviser and political coordinator. However, as Leitao de Abreu keeps climbing the Planalto Palace power echelon, paradoxically, he is stirring up old disagreements with other influential presidential advisers, mainly with General Octavio Medeiros, head of the National Service for Intelligence (SNI).

The disagreements among the president's personal advisers, who discuss national affairs with him twice a day, are becoming sharper, because there are strong reactions from the SNI against Leitao's domination, while Delfim Netto is siding with the chief of the civilian household for tactical reasons. Leitao and Netto are tied to each other because of their agreement regarding the economic and political problems which led to the drafting of Decree Law 2064. They also agree on the presidential succession, where both are endorsing, in principle, the candidacy of Minister Mario Andreazza.

In his remarks, the SNI head has not been sparing in his criticism of Minister Leitao de Abreu's possible shortcomings, which, according to the SNI head, are recurrent. An example is the attempted abrogation of the Indian Chief Mario Juruna's mandate as a deputy; the legal allegations raised by the government were inappropriate, since the censuring of a parliamentarian or the abrogation of his mandate can only originate from the legislative branch. Leitao had earlier given the president wrong advice on the issues of intraparty subgroups and the merger of the PP [Popular Party] and the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party].

With the dismissal of the president's private secretary, Heitor Aquino, Minister Leitao de Abreu got rid of one of the last high-ranking officials at the Planalto Palace echelon who opposed his orientation, but others still remain at ministry level. Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel is not trusted by the chief of civilian household whose centralizing style has been to take away one by one Abi-Ackel's duties, who was recommended for his position by former Minister Golbery de Couto e Silva, one of Leitao's foes.

Abi-Ackel has lost the handle on the government's political coordination, the power to give political advice to the president, and to talk with the PDS parliamentarians, as well as with those of other parties. Today, practically the only task left to the justice minister is to act as official liaison with Governor Leonel Brizola, since Deputy Ivete Vargas and other PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] parliamentarians who actually plan to enter into agreements with the PDS [Social Democratic Party] are talking directly with Leitao.

PDS politicans find it hard to bolster the justice minister's position, and they believe he is possibly one of Leitao de Abreu's next targets, if the latter keeps gathering his forces, and gradually assumes government functions which are being dropped by President Figueiredo.

POLICE CLOSE DOWN BAR ASSOCIATION TEMPORARILY

PY251603 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Excerpts] Brasilia experienced moments of great tension on Monday when the police, after requesting the recordings of the debates held over the weekend during the first meeting of the Federal (?District) Bar Association, proceeded to intervene the OAB [Organization of Brazilian Attorneys] federal district headquarters.

Shortly after (?1600), several police vehicles arrived at the OAB headquarters and the officer commanding the operation informed OAB President (Mauricio Correia) about the intervention, but the latter refused to sign the order. At that time, nobody was entering or leaving the OAB building and the OAB National Board in Rio de Janeiro was informed about the incident.

Shortly afterwards, the lawyers and other employees, singing the national anthem, left the intervened building which was surrounded by policemen.

At 1730, when the city started to learn about the intervention, General Newton Cruz, military commander of Planalto, summoned the media to explain that his orders had been misinterpreted.

[Begin Cruz recording] Since I had decided that there would be no meeting at the OAB headquarters, I had to take measures [words indistinct] so that there would be no meeting. But it seems that my decision was misinterpreted. The intervention turned out [words indistinct] [end recording]

At the same time, the military commander himself admitted the existence of unrest in the city.

At the end of the press conference, General Cruz stated that the intervention of the OAB headquarters had been fully lifted and that they were even entitled to hold meetings.

He also said that the lawyers meeting held over the weekend did not discuss subjects which violated national security and that so far nobody has been arrested or charged with violating the security law.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GRENADA INVASION

PY260215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer stated today that the events that took place in Grenada have reaffirmed the Chilean Foreign Ministry's contention that existing international mechanisms are not being used to prevent these types of actions.

Commenting on the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Schweitzer said: We will maintain the same position at the meeting called by the OAS.

Schweitzer added: Judging from the information I have the only thing I can say is that member countries of the Eastern Caribbean Organization have apparently asked the United States to jointly restore order -- which had been seriously disrupted -- on the island.

Schweitzer stated that Chile believes that existing organizations must be utilized "because what is happening now is a tangible demonstration of the fact that both regional and subregional organizations and mechanisms designed to prevent conflicts have not been utilized as they should have."

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES UK-CHILEAN MANEUVERS

PY260222 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer has categorically denied Argentine press reports on maneuvers that Great Britain and Chile are allegedly staging in southern Chilean waters. Questioned on the matter, he replied that those reports are silly.

[Begin Schweitzer recording] [Words indistinct] this seems a silly joke, because we have repeatedly denied those reports. [end recording]

SANTIAGO INTENDANT WARNS PROTEST SPONSORS

PY260220 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] General Roberto Guillard, the Santiago intendant, has stressed that those who are sponsoring the next action of protest will be held responsible for any possible disturbances during the protest.

[Begin Guillard recording] Those who have called for the protest will be held responsible for any disturbance. I have a note signed by those who are sponsoring the protest, so I will hold them responsible for any misdeed. [Words indistinct] I have a request signed by the persons who wanted to stage a demonstration. Since their request was not granted, they have now decreed a protest action. If anything happens, such as damage to property or personal injuries, they will be held responsible. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, SPD REACTION TO U.S. IN GRENADA

Genscher Ehmke Cited

DW260935 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 25 Oct 83

[From the "Tagesthemen" program]

[text] There have been initial reactions to the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Foreign Minister Genscher expressed grave concern this evening over the developments and stressed the Federal Government's deep regret over the loss of human life on the Caribbean island. In addition, according to its deputy faction chairman, the SPD is alarmed over the fact that the growing political tensions in the Caribbean have been aggravated by a military act by the United States against another country.

Criticism of U.S.

LD251807 Hamburg DPA in German 1723 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, Hamburg, 25 Oct (DPA) -- According to deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party Horst Ehmke, the SPD is filled with consternation at the fact that the growing political tension in the world has been intensified by U.S. military action against another country. Regardless of the reasons given to justify the action, the use of force can only lead to a further aggravation of the already explosive situation in that region, a press statement said this evening.

There were protest against the American action in several cities in the Federal Republic today. Some 40 communists protested outside the American Consulate General in Duesseldorg, and in Munich members of the Social German Youth Workers, which is close to the DKP, mounted a 1-hour vigil outside American House. The SEW executive expressed indignation at Washington's role as a "world genarme" and demanded the "immediate withdrawal of the invaders."

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MISSLES IN E. EUROPE

Kohl Appeals to Honecker

LD251924 Hamburg DPA in German 1718 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 25 Oct (DPA) -- Before the Soviet Union's annoucement that it would deploy new missiles in the GDR and the CSSR as a response to Western rearmament, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl had already expressed concern about such measures by the East. A government spokesman said in Bonn today that in his letter to Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, which was completed in draft form at the end of last week and handed over in East Berlin on Monday, Kohl "expressed his concern at the additional deployment of Soviet missiles."

This remark underscored the thesis expressed by NATO and the Federal Government that the Soviet Union has been planning this measure for years.

On Monday, Moscow stated that this step was part of the planned countermeasures against the deployment of Pershing II missiles and land-based cruise missiles.

In his letter, the text of which will probably be published in Bonn on Wednesday, Kohl appealed to Honecker to use his influence so that a "new twist of the arms spiral" could be avoided. The "new, modern nuclear missiles" already deployed in the GDR should be dismantled and no additional nuclear weapons deployed.

PARTY LEADER ON U.S. POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA

PYZZZ252 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Colorado Party Secretary General Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti told Radio El Espectador, Radio Sport and the Cadena de Oro this morning that he categorically rules out a rift within his party, because polemics, far from causing division, are healthy for the party.

He also said that his trip to the United States was very encouraging for our country's democratization process. Sanguinetti noted that Washington is aware of the current Uruguayan situation and that he expects a promising future.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The Pacheco-led faction has raised objections regarding party ideology. What will happen if there is no agreement on this topic, that is, [words indistinct] can there be a rift within the party?

[Sanguinetti] No, not at all. The convention is the party's highest legal authority, and it is the convention that will democratically make a decision. The Colorada Party, as a democratic party, must first debate and then decide. And obviously, the convention will make the final decision. All of us observe party discipline.

[Reporter] How do you rate the results of your trip to the United States?

[Sanguinetti] Results have been very positive and very reassuring with regard to the reasons that led me to travel to that country. I had the chance of talking with high-ranking officials who are in charge of designing U.S. policy in Latin America. This does not mean that we share the same views because, obviously, there are many issues on which we may disagree. But it is evident that Mr Motley, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, the Defense Department's assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, the Pentagon, and the White House understand the democratization process that is taking place in the southern cone; they clearly understand the course of the process. Therefore, from this viewpoint I feel reassured. That is, the United States is not intervening in the southern cone to promote any adventure that opposes the wind of democratization blowing in this region.

[Reporter] You say they understand our process, but do they encourage and support it?

[Sanguinetti] That is a delicate matter because we also understand that international support must be an attitude of understanding, not of intervention. That is, we did not go to the United States to ask it to intervene in our process; we went to give information, to exchange views, to listen to opinions and, mainly, to seek understanding and respect for our process and to guarantee that no intervention will take place against it. That is the point. In the past, the United States has unfortunately intervened many times favoring the wrong side, and both Latin America and the United States have had to pay for this. I hope this will not happen again. It is in this sense that I feel reassured. U.S. policymakers now understand that their mission today is not to intervene in a manner that led them to make so many mistakes in the past.

[Reporter] Dr Sanguinetti, thank you very much.

[Sanguinetti] You are welcome.

STATE OF ALERT DECLARED FOLLOWING GRENADA EVENTS

PA252056 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2018 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 25 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela has declared a state of alert and has taken security measures in view of today's developments in Grenada, Interior Minister Luciano Valero has reported. "Measures will be taken immediately to protect our borders," Valerio told newsmen, without giving further details about the measures. Grenada is located about 160 km from Venezuela's eastern coast.

The announcement was made as the government initiated urgent contacts with countries in the region about the situation in Grenada, which was invaded by U.S. and Caribbean forces, Foreign Ministry sources indicated. Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano, who met with U.S. Ambassador George Landau this morning, is in charge of these contacts.

The same sources added that Foreign Minister Zambrano will deliver a statement on Venezuela's position on the developments in Grenada following these contacts. He will also talk to experts on foreign affairs and to members of opposition parties, the sources said.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS GRENADA INVASION

PA260505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0235 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Venezuela tonight condemned the invasion of Grenada by U.S. Marines and six other Caribbean nations, and pointed out that it cannot approve of any form of intervention by foreign armed forces in the internal affairs of another state. An AFP dispatch from Caracas pointed out that in a seven-point communique read to the country on radio and television by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Caracas stated its objectives of achieving an end to the armed struggle in Grenada, and an end to all foreign armed intervention there, so that the people of that country can exercise, freely and fully, the right of self-determination, and of ensuring complete respect for human rights guarantees and the principles that govern the inter-American community, as well as ensuring the preservation of the Caribbean as a peaceful zone, free of confrontation between the big powers.

The communique was drafted at the Foreign Minister Zambrano, Interior Minister Luciano Valero, and Presidency Secretary Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo. Later, Zambrano said that he had contacted the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- and those of the Andean Pact -- Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela -- plus Brazil in an effort to reach a common position.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry communique stressed its insistence that the Caricon member countries respect human rights and representative democracy. The dispatch also said that for Venezuela, the preservation of the basic principles of the inter-American system, such as nonintervention, the self-determination of peoples, the integral respect for human rights, and the institutionalization of democracy and liberty, are essential. Consequently, Venezuela cannot approve any form of intervention by foreign armed forces in the internal affairs of other states, the communique stressed.

UN ENVOY, GOVERNMENT ON GRENADIAN INVASION

'Violation' of UN Charter

FL260440 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0407 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 25 Oct 83 (NOTIMEX) -- The UN Security Council today, just before 2300 local time (0200 GMT), began its analysis of the Grenadian situation at the request of Nicaragua.

The first speaker was Porfirio Munoz Ledo, the Mexican representative, who condemned without reserve the military intervention of the island and he stressed that it is a violation of the UN Charter and an evident interference in the internal affairs of another nation. He also stressed that this interference is contrary to regional agreements, and especially contrary to the OAS Charter. Munoz Ledo urged the Security Council to immediately put a stop to this intervention.

Other countries have asked to speak: Nicaragua, Cuba, and Guyana, and there is the possibility that other speakers will be added to the list.

Grenadian Representative Caldwell Taylor, who has been absent from the United Nations for some days, appeared at the Security Council meeting.

Forces 'Intensify' Caribbean Situation

FL260413 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0348 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today condemned the military intervention in Grenada and it believes that the UN Security Council must take the necessary measures to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces from the island. The Foreign Relations Secretariat of Mexico released a communique tonight. Following is the text:

The Mexican Government expresses its very deep concern regarding the landing of foreign forces on Grenada, an action that makes even more serious the situation in the Caribbean and Central America and creates new dangers for the peaceful coexistence between the nations of the region.

The repudiation of the use of force in international relations, the respect for territorial integrity and the sovereignty of nations, and the non-intervention and self-determination of nations are the basic principles of Mexico's foreign policy. They are also the principles of international law that are written into the UN and OAS Charters and all the members of the international community are obliged to strictly obey them.

Mexico condemns any type of violation of these essential principles of international coexistence, and it reiterates its conviction that only the Grenadian people have the right to determine the type of government that they want, without foreign interference, regardless of whether this interference is covert or overt.

The Mexican Government believes that the UN Security Council must immediately address this situation that threatens international peace and security, and that it should adopt the necessary measures for achieving the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada.

The Mexican Government calls on all the continent's nations to abstain from the use of force in their international relations and to unite efforts to strengthen the mechanisms that seek peaceful solutions to controversies.

FOREIGN MINISTER ORTEGA ON GRENADA, LEBANON

PA260110 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega by two unidentified reporters on 25 October 1983; place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Ortega] The recent incidents in Grenada are a matter of concern to us, as a government that favors peace and promotes dialogue between states. We are concerned about these incidents because they involve the loss of lives, and we know that it is now highly imperative -- and we want to emphasize this -- that all states refrain from using force to solve their problems. Thus, we call upon them to do so.

At this very moment, international organizations are receiving reports about the events. We are gathering all of the information that is currently available so that we may provide a responsible opinion later, outlining our position on this delicate situation. However, it would be preferable for international organizations to gather the necessary information directly from the parties involved, which would also be made available to our government immediately.

[First reporter] The international community is also concerned about the incidents in Lebanon. What is the Panamanian Government's position on the suicidal attack in which U.S. and French citizens were killed?

[Ortega] Yesterday the Foreign Ministry expressed its repudiation of these incidents to the U.S. and French ambassadors. This repudiation is rendered even stronger by the fact that these were peacekeeping forces in Lebanon; thus, the Foreign Ministry could not remain silent. We expressed our concern in writing to both the U.S. and French ambassadors.

[Second reporter] Mr Minister, there is fear, as a result of this invasion of Grenada by U.S. Marines, that a similar stance could be taken toward Nicaragua, should hostilities in the region continue.

[Ortega] When we say that we are concerned about these events, we say this because the Contadora Group is determined to find a diplomatic solution, through political negotiations, to the conflict; we have hopes of such a solution. The United States, itself, has said on various occasions that it, too, wants the Contadora Group to continue its policy of negotiations among states. Thus it would truly be a matter of regret, in terms of the Contadora Group's efforts and Panama's policy in Central America, should a repetition of these events occur, as this would impede the Contadora Group's work. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY ZONE CHIEF -- Major Ricardo Garibaldo today assumed command as new chief of the 11th Military Zone in San Miguelito. The ceremony was presided over by Colonel Marcos Justines, National Defense Forces Deputy Chief of Staff and G-4. Garibaldo replaces Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, who has been appointed deputy chief of G-1. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 83 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA -- Rafael Vargas Santos, the new Panamanian ambassador to Bolivia, has presented his credentials before the Bolivian Government. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 12 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE DECLINES OPINION ON U.S. ACTION ON GRENADA

PA252054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today said that "he could not say" whether the U.S. Government "was right or wrong when it invaded Grenada."

"We cannot interfere with the decision adopted by nations neighboring" Grenada, which asked for U.S. intervention. "Nor can we say whether the United States was right or wrong by answering the request for help from those islands" in the eastern Caribbean area, he explained.

In statements to the local press, Monge recalled that "constitutional order was broken in Grenada through a coup d'etat that cost the lives of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his aides."

"Grenada's sister islands reacted with much concern over the meddling on the island by foreign forces, which were concretely supported [impulsadas] by Cuba and the Soviet Union." he added.

"I listened to Reagan's speech and he said that he took action at the request of Grenada's sister islands in an attempt to prevent a continuation of the inadvisable meddling by foreign forces and in effort to safeguard the lives of U.S. citizens who live in Grenada," Monge said.

"All of this is regrettable in the final analysis, but we cannot interfere with the decision of nations neighboring Grenada, or give an opinion as to whether the United States was right or wrong by responding to the request for help from those islands," Monge stressed.

EL SALVADOR

FARABUNDO MARTI ON 'INVASION' OF GRENADA

PA260408 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The U.S. Army's direct and massive invasion of the small island of the revolutionary Republic of Grenada is the first step in the implementation of plans for direct aggression that Yankee imperialism has prepared for use against those peoples who have already achieved their independence and freedom, and against those peoples who, like us, are still struggling to achieve it.

In an attempt to justify this crime against the people of Grenada, Ronald Reagan has used the most absurd and irresponsible explanations. Ronald Reagan says that he is trying to control the chaos in Grenada with his invading troops, but the intervention of his Marines only multiplies the crime against the heroic people of Grenada. Reagan says that his troops in Grenada are trying to restore democracy, but he says nothing about the fact that his government has been describing the Grenadian Government as an enemy for years. [passage indistinct] prepare the treacherous and brutal blow against a hard working people.

We are calling on all progressive and democratic governments and peoples throughout the world to condemn this act of aggression and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the invaders who are occupying the territory of the revolutionary Republic of Grenada, in opposition to the legal rights of the Grenadian people to decide their own future. The U.S. imperialist government's invading troops have no business in Grenada.

While strongly condemning this Yankee attack on the people of Grenada, we call on the countries of the eastern Caribbean not to serve as unconditional accomplices in this crime that imperialism is commiting against the heroic fraternal people of Grenada. We warn you, tomorrow the imperialist claw will extend mercilessly into your own territories and will increase the exploitation [words indistinct] against those peoples and countries who have today served them, on a silver platter, the irresponsible pretext for attacking the heroic people of Grenada.

Our people's demands and those of the other peoples of the world are the same: The Yankee invaders must immediately get out of the revolutionary Republic of Grenada; they must withdraw their bases of aggression in Honduras; they must withdraw their invading advisers from El Salvador; and they must stop their military and economic aid for the bloody dictatorship. The Yankee invaders will not be able to destroy the commitment to freedom and victory of the peoples of our Latin America.

PAPER SCORES SANDINIST PEACE PROPOSALS

PAZ50449 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS GAZETTE in English 24-30 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Peace Treaty Proposal Reveals Sandinista Failure"]

[Text] With the usual bravado and arrogance of Marxist-Leninist totalitarian dictatorship, Nicaragua has boldly proposed three "peace" treaties to the United States on Central America. What is behind the obviously "conceived in Moscow" proposals, and are they meaningful to Central America?

Nicaragua proposes: 1) a commitment on its part not to allow its territory to be used in any way to threaten the security of the United States; 2) to commit itself not to use force to resolve disputes with other Central American nations, nor to support or assist any group attempting to attack, overthrow, or destabilize other governments; but it demands that other signatory nations prohibit foreign military or training bases on their territory and that they do not carry out joint maneuvers with foreign powers and observe the same restrictions it accepts in number one and two.

The three treaties covering the above points will be subscribedto between Nicaragua and the United States, Nicaragua and Honduras, and Nicaragua and the other four nations of Central America. The observance of the treaties would be verified by the Contadora Group nations.

If Nicaragua has gone as far as to plea for a cessation of hostilities, it must be worried indeed. Silence from Cuba and Moscow indicates that they have washed their hands of Nicaragua. The open support of the "contras" by the United States is not mentioned, but it is the very core of the Sandinista anxiety. In other words, the bluff of the two-bit "dictators" of Nicaragua, who threatened the United States, has been called, and they were obliged to back down.

But guided by Russia, they only offer "paper concessions," such as "not supporting group groups attacking other countries," something virtually impossible to control, and "resigning use of force to settle disputes with other Central American countries," which they are not equipped to do and would rather do [as published] in any event, because it would consolidate all Central America against them. Nor "allow its territory to be used in any way to threaten the United States," something that the United States can take care of without any treaty.

And those "paper concessions" are also in exchange for "real and concrete concessions," including the withdrawal of the 5,000 American troops from Honduras, which are a tremendous deterrent to Nicaragua. With growing U.S. support of the "contras," which will undoubtedly bring D'Escoto and his crowd to their knees in a matter of months, and abandonment of the training camps in Honduras, which the U.S. does openly and legally and what Moscow does secretly and illegally in Cuba. [sentence as published]

Clever, these communists. But it is impossible to fool all of the people all of the tme...especially after 50 years. We doubt very much that Nicaragua's proposals will prosper. Obviously, it is a desperate last measure, an attempt to maintain a regime that is bound to topple, a frantic move to keep in power a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship that in itself is a great distress to Central America and whose disappearance is precisely what is needed for peace to reign in Central America.

MALDONADO RETURNS, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PAZ10039 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This morning Mr Juan, or Samuel, Maldonado arrived in our country on a flight from Los Angeles, California. Maldonado is a member of the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS] as well as a member of the Political Commission of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD.

Later, at the UCS headquarters in Santa Tecla, he spoke to the national and foreign press. Let us listen to Samuel Maldonado.

[Begin recording] [Maldonado] The threat, in reality, is [Constituent Assembly President Roberto] D'Aubuissor.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you plan to talk to D'Aubuisson?

[Maldonado] Not until [passage indistinct] I get an understanding of the situation [words indistinct] and then see what I can do.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] debates at the assembly.

[Maldonado] I think that the debates at the assembly are taking place mainly because [words indistinct] the peasants that the guarantee of the agrarian reform will be included in the political constitution.

[Question indistinct]

[Maldonado] Here in El Salvador, no one has guarantees, and especially in my case, where the accusations will be [word indistinct]. The truth is that the accusations against me at this time lack moral bases.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Maldonado, what is said in the United States about the threats [words indistinct].

[Maldonado] In the United States all of the threats made by Major D'Aubuisson were heard [passage indistinct] the truth is that he is called Major D'Aubuisson, but I call him Mr D'Aubuisson [words indistinct]. The reports were aired at the [words indistinct] on the 24-hour channel, but I have faith in the [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Maldonado] [words indistinct] I think that [passage indistinct] right-wing terrorist groups, we have to fight for democracy, and so that the elections will result in a government that will be democratic and will believe in rights [passage indistinct]. In the second place, there has to be a real control of terrorist groups, be they rightist or leftist. The problem [words indistinct] both play the same role. In the field of terrorism, the rightists and leftists play the same role, and both contradict each other. They do not agree, but in fact, regarding violence, they plan the same role.

[Unidentified reporter] What security measures will you take now that you are in the country once more.

[Maldonado] My security measure is that I have 200,000 people affiliated with (?me) who support me in the UCS.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT COMMENTS ON GRENADIAN SITUATION

PA260419 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has expressed his government's regret over the invasion of Grenada. In statements made to the press today, the foreign minister declared that while the government deeply regrets the fact that such an incident occurred, it did learn from its ambassador to the United Nations that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States had called for an invasion of Grenada. This request was made in light of the chaotic situation prevailing on the island following the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The truth of the matter is that Grenada's internal affairs were completely out of control, and that the lives of all foreigners and residents on the island were endangered, the foreign minister added.

Foreign Minister Andrade pointed out that the assassination of Maurice Bishop was just too much, even though his ideology was totally different from that of the Guatemalan Government. He was, after all, a person who occupied a seat of power and one who respected the current government. The foreign minister also noted that the Guatemalan delegation had been instructed to participate in tomorrow's extraordinary OAS session and to show its understanding in the face of this crisis. He added his hope that the foreign troops will not remain in Grenada so that the new government can take a democratic path.

Regarding the invasion of Grenada by the multinational forces, the foreign minister stated that although this action was taken to protect the lives and integrity of the people, the government does not promote this sort of operation. The government views with concern the critical moments which that small Caribbean country is experiencing. Andrade Diaz-Duran also said that the government is aware of the de facto situation currently existing in Grenada and that it hopes the democratization of the country will take place as soon as possible.

FAR COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN C. AMERICA

PA200445 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] For humanitarian reasons we read the following communique, the publication of which is one of the conditions demanded for the liberation of Mrs Marta Elena Rios Montt de Rovas.

The Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, members of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, report to the Guatemalan people and the international public that on 29 June and 10 September of this year, military groups of our revolutionary army captured Mrs Marta Elena Rios Montt and Celeste Aida Mejia Victores, sisters of the heads of state at those times, Generals Efrain Rios Montt and Oscar Mejia Victores.

The capture of these persons was an attempt by our organization to rescue three companeras, distinguished personalities linked to pupular and democratic sectors, who were kidnapped by the Army on 24 March, 6 June, and 13 June. These companeras are Yoland Urizar Viuda de Aguilar, Lucrecia Estormont, and Virginia B. de Aguilar. We are forced to make this public statement at this time:

FAR declaration in response to the escalating military intervention of the Ronald Reagan government in Central America, and the Guatemalan Army's role therein.

The Reagan administration's maneuvers in Central America are a preparation for direct intervention by the United States in the area. Lately -- when contradictions in our countries have become more acute, when the imperialist crisis affects all who live under its domination, and when our peoples are determined to struggle to end this situation of poverty, hunger, exploitation, oppression, and repression in which they live -- the reactionary governments in power and U.S. imperialism have made every effort to make the Central American peoples' struggle to free themselves from this situation of dependence, exploitation, oppression, and repression appear to be the product of the East-West confrontation.

They accuse Cuba, the USSR, and now Nicaragua of promoting our struggle and wanting to subject us to communism. They thereby try to confuse, deceive, and sidetrack attention from the reality in which we live. Never before in history has the Central American region lived such red-hot and decisive moments in the destiny of the peoples of our continent, and possibly of the entire world. Never as now has there been such clear evidence of who is responsible for the backwardness, underdevelopment, and depletions the Central American peoples are suffering.

Since assuming the presidency of the United States, Ronald Reagan and his followers at the Pentagon, the State Department and the CIA have maintained the fiercest warmongering attitude which threatens world peace and the existence of all life through an uncontrolled arms policy that includes the construction and deployment of new and powerful weapons of mass destruction. In its useless attempt to recover the already lost U.S. hegemony in the world, and in response to the accelerated development of the revolutionary process and the liberation of the oppressed peoples, the Reagan administration has displayed a policy of pressures, threats, blackmail, and aggression, which in the Central American case seeks the destruction of the victorious Sandinist people's revolution and the annihilation of the revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

It has been evident to the entire world that the Reagan administration, in its global strategy for Central America, has continually taken steps. In each of the countries it has increased direct intervention, especially in Nicaragua.

For this it has used the Honduran Government and some sectors of that country's Army. They began by installing camps to train Somozists and mercenaries advised, armed, and financed by the U.S. Government. It has since been proven how these counterrevolutionaries attack Nicaragua with logistical help from Honduran cities, and with the support of the regular Honduran Army for the perpetration of their operations. The establishment of U.S. military bases in Honduran territory and the holding of aggressive and intimidating maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, along with the political and diplomatic offensive against the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the economic blockade that had been imposed on Sandino's people, and the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, have been the initial and preparatory steps toward a direct intervention in Central America.

In El Salvador, it is evident that if U.S. aid to the genocidal regime did not exist, the regime would already have been toppled by the Salvadoran people, headed by their vanguard, the FMLN. The victorious combat carried out by the Salvadoran patriots, where a large portion of the territory is under revolutionary control, has caused an accelerated destruction of the reactionary dictatorship, which is maintained only through the direct support of the Reagan administration.

In response to this situaiton, the Salvadoran brothers have submitted a series of negotiated political solutions to stop the bloodshed and decrease the already high social cost of their liberation; however, the U.S. Government and the reactionaries in the area have refused to accept them. They insist on providing a military solution which would favor them, but which will never be possible, because to implement that solution they would have to annihilate the Salvadoran people, who are determined to struggle until they achieve their just objectives.

Guatemala in the Regional Juncture

In Guatemala, where there is an economic, political, and social crisis, and where the revolutionary movement, far from disappearing, is growing and advancing daily with the massive incorporation of the people, the de facto government also receives the U.S. Administration's support and aid, without which it would find it impossible to stay in power in the midst of the acute contradictions that exist within the Army and the dominant classes.

Within the Guatemalan Army, the contradictions, although secondary, are the expression of the heterogeneous interests of the higher ranks, who on enriching themselves and becoming landowners and invstors in industry and finance, express within the Armed Forces the specific interests of the dominant sector to which they already belong. Guatemala is a backward country economically, politically, and militarily dependent on U.S. imperialism. Its economy is mainly sustained by agricultural production, which is based on backward and outdated structures. The land, the main source of production the country has, is in the hands of a few who enrich themselves more every day while the great majority of our peopole live in dire poverty. Guatemala is part of the Third World, and being a Central American country, it possesses great resources. The level of exploitation, plunder, oppression, discrimination, poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, and repression it endures increases daily.

In our country, where it is said that human rights are respected, the great peasant, Indian, Ladino, and Mestizo majorities rarely even get to know how human beings live in the 20th century. U.S. intervention ended the 1944-1954 democratic process. From 1944 to 1954 there was a government that, in an attempt to develop a democracy, was determined to promote economic, political, and social reforms that would benefit the great majorities. However, these measures affected the interests of the U.S. transnationals and the dominant Creole sectors. Thus, in 1954 the direct intervention of the U.S. Government and the CIA, supported by the most reactionary sectors and the Guatemalan Army, toppled the Jacobo Arbenz government.

Since that date, the most repressive and bloodthirsty governments in our history have been installed. The Guatemalan people never will forget the murders and massacres which have taken place from 1954 through today by each of its regimes, mainly by those headed by the military cliques in past years and by Efrain Rios Montt until a few days ago.

These cliques have presided over the governments of disappearances, of bodies that appear in rivers, highways, bushes, roads, and crevices of the country, of the clandestine cemeteries, and of the most horrible and brutal massacres against men, women, old people and children. Burned, mutilated, and decapitated bodies illustrate their success in imprinting their reactionary hatred on the assassins and deranged beasts they use for repression in their desire to terrorize the people and force them to give up their struggles to improve their political, economic, and social situation.

Tens of thousands of Guatemalans murdered under these circumstances, or permanently missing, are the authentic proof of the state terrorism imposed by these reactionary regimes. For many years in our country, anyone who raised his voice to protest and ask for justice has been tortured, abducted or murdered. For our people, the direct responsibility of U.S. imperialism, the reactionary sectors of the Army, and the paramilitary and repressive forces has never been in doubt. In response to this reality, against these injustices, the Guatemalan people have been organizing and struggling for more than 20 years. This struggle has cost thousands of valuable lives, our process has been nurtured with the blood of the best sons of the fatherland, and this blood will not have been shed in vain.

The new coup does not alter the nature of the regime or the justice of our struggle. The military uprising that replaced Rios Montt, designating General Oscar Mejia Victores as the new head of state, is the expression of another failure of the counterinsurgent plans in Guatemala. Rios Montt's inability to at least keep the armed insurgency under control increased the dissension between the dominant classes within the Army itself. A change in the highest government position was needed in response to the deteriorated image on the domestic and international level which the Rios Montt government projected. Mejia Victores' designation as head of state is another attempt by the Guatemalan Army to gain the confidence of the dominant Guatemalan sectors in order to reestablish discipline and subordination among its dissenting ranks, to create expectations among the people, and to be in a better political position to play a more active role within the interventionist plans of the Reagan administration. As it has since 23 March 1982, the army is trying once again to isolate the revolutionary movements of the masses in order to achieve their military annihilation. This is its main contribution to the U.S. Government's plans for Central America.

The dominant sectors in Guatemala, as well as the Reagan administration, understand that a more belligerent role by the Guatemalan Army in the military interventionist plans toward the region will be possible to the extent that success is achieved in the internal struggle against the revolutionary movement. In the same manner, the political and diplomatic support that the Guatemalan regime can offer interventionist and imperialist initiatives in Central America is closely linked to the improvement of its deteriorated image abroad. However, the failure represented by Rios Montt will be repeated with Mejia Victores and with whichever militaryman is designated as the country's head of state. The contradictions among the dominant sectors, including the Army itself, are more profound now than before. The repression against the people will not stop. The massacres against the rural population will continue, just as they have in past weeks in the country's highlands. The kidnappings in the cities will not stop, as they have taken place in past months against distinguished women identified with the popular sectors such as Yolanda Uriza Viuda de Aguilar, Lucrecia Arella Stormont, and social worker Angela Ayala.

Military coercion and control over the people will increase, just as Mejia Victores announced the moment he took charge, when he expressed his intention to continue and even increase the policy of civil patrols as well as the establishment of military bases in almost all departments of the country, whose commanders constitute the political and military power in their respective areas.

Meanwhile, the levels of exploitation of our people will not change. The great majorities will continue to bear the principal weight of the economic crisis that the country is experiencing, mainly through the value added tax IVA, and the so-called tax reform, which will continue to be applied. Our economy's dependence on trans-nationals forces these governments to design an economic policy of subjection to unpopular conditions from the IMF. To conclude, we state with total conviction that the political failure of this repeated coup will also be expressed militarily. The revolutionary movement actually and potentially has great possibilities. In Peten, Huehuetenango, El Quiche, San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Solola, Suchitepeque, Alta and Baja Verapaz, and Chimaltenango, our revolutionary army is consolidating and increasing its combative experience, its firepower, and its military efficiency. We also have a military and political presence in other parts of the country. The organizations that form the URNG the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA; and the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT; are expanding the popular revolutionary war our people are carrying out. We will not back down, and the reactionaries and the Reagan administration will see that the history of the peoples and their revolutionary processes cannot be changed.

If we promote war at this time, it is because if is the only solution they have left us. The Guatemalan revolutionaries love and want peace. Without ceasing the struggle until we achieve our just objectives, we will make every effort to lessen the bloodshed. This is why we share and support the efforts of individuals and governments trying to avoid a greater confrontation with a greater cost of lives in Central America. Negotiations are the only way to solve the current problems in the area.

We have supported the efforts and proposals for peace and negotiations of the Sandinist and Salvadorian brothers, who initiated them several months ago and so far have not seen the expected results because of the stubbornness of the Reagan administration. In the midst of this situation, the Contadora Group emerged with the desire to aid in the search for a solution to the crisis, as well as seeking political and negotiated solutions to achieve peace and avoid a greater, more dangerous and damaging armed confrontation throughout the region. Once more the FSLN presented a peace proposal on last 19 July expressed in Commander Daniel Ortega's speech, which contained six points as a possible path to a solution to the current crisis. However, the U.S. Government's response has been clear. Never before had we seen so clearly its intention to regionalize the conflict and to use direct military intervention. In response to the Contadora Group's presence, Mr Reagan formed another commission in the United States which is bipartisan and headed by none other than Kissinger, adviser on the policies toward Vietnam during the war. In this manner, Reagan plans to control internal political opposition to his interventionist policies, which would also benefit his reelection campaign.

In response to the FSLN peace proposal, the Reagan government increased its escalating aggression against the Central American peoples by sending a fleet of seven warships led by an aircraft carrier with a capacity for 60 airplanes to the Central American Pacific coasts during the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution. Not satisfied with this, he sent another fleet to the Caribbean Sea to conduct maneuvers, practically surrounding the Central American region and threatening Cuba, Grenada, and the Caribbean countries and making the danger of a war even more imminent.

The current U.S. President has spoken of his desire to topple the Sandinist government and forcefully destroy the revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala. At given times, international pressure has forced him to tone down his political speeches with demagogic, pacifist rhetoric, but his warmongering intentions are clearly evident. We ask ourselves, what right does the Reagan administration have to assume it can decide our destinies and intervene in the internal matters of our countries? The problems that we experience internally are the product of concrete situations and realities, and our people will not stop fighting until these realities change. In all these U.S. imperialist attitudes, it has become clearly evident what Reagan's aims and objectives in the region are. We know that the Central American people and the members of the current regime are not responsible for this situation. We make a call to the people, to the democrats and progressives, and all those who love peace to oppose these aggressions and aims and refuse to participate in a global catastrophe.

In response to the increasing U.S. intervention in Central America, the Guatemalan revolutionaries will increase the struggle to achieve our true national independence. The Central American peoples will not remain indifferent to the new direct military intervention by U.S. imperialism in our territory. Times have changed and our peoples are learning daily how to recognize their enemies. There has been and will continue to be a daily development of formidable resistance against the reactionary U.S. dominators, their puppets and lackeys, who in their efforts to achieve their selfish and voracious interests are capable of attempting to annihilate all of humanity. We warn the U.S. warmongering leaders and their puppets and lackeys who lend themselves to intervention that if it is necessary to struggle 10, 20, 30, or more years to expel the imperialist intervention from Central American territory, we will do it. No intervention will make us turn back; it will not intimidate us. We repeat, we do not want war and much less its regionalization, but we reiterate that we will never give up our struggle, nor will we surrender to imperialist threats. Our forces will increase and will carry out their activities. Our people will fight until they have achieved a definite victory, and if a military intervention by U.S. troops occurs, we and the sister nations of Central America will expel the invaders and their lackeys; we will follow the example of the heroic people of Vietnam.

We call on our people not to be deceived, to oppose and prevent the intervention, and to even more strenuously prepare to fight. Each Guatemalan who has dignity, who had not made injustice a part of this or her daily routine, all who feel the pain and poverty of our people, all who love liberty and want true independence and democracy must participate in each place and at each moment.

The working masses must assert themselves and struggle, through all means possible, against imperialist intervention. They must demonstrate their rejection and join in the fight against the Mejia Victores regime's defeatism [words indistinct] through the process of popular revolutionary war as the only path left to us. We call for incorporation into the ranks of the revolutionary movement to face the current situation, which is more dangerous every day. The struggle of the popular sectors for their most necessary demands is also a political struggle for authentic democracy, and therefore we must promote it, taking advantage of any political (?space). Neither the revolutionaries, the democrats, nor the progressives should alienate themselves. To oppose U.S. intervention is to defend regional and national interests.

True nationalism at this time is to fight against intervention. All who support this intervention not only deny our people the right to be free and independent, but are also responsible for humanity's destiny. For true liberty and democracy, for true national independence, we are willing to face the ultimate consequences.

Call to International Solidarity

We also call on the democrats, progressives, intellectuals, and governments of the world, on all who have nationalist sentiment and national dignity, to oppose U.S. imperialist intervention in Central America; to defeat the aggressive and warmongering policies of Ronald Reagan; to avoid the regionalization of the conflict and the war; and to [10-second break in transmission] support the efforts of the Contadora Group formed by the Governments of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, as well as the FSLN peace proposal. We demand international solidarity to unmask before the peoples of the world the repetitious maneuvers of the Guatemalan puppet army, which tries to play the most belligerent and effective role within the warmongering and interventionist plans of the Reagan administration toward the region.

Stop the U.S. intervention in Central America; long live the Sandinist popular revolution; onward revolutionary Salvadoran brothers. In response to imperialism and reactionism, our people will win. We will defeat the new Guatemalan coup for a revolutionary, patriotic, popular, and democratic government. Let us organize to fight for our demands. Long live the URNG; long live the Guatemalan people. To win or die for Guatemala, the revolution, and socialism.

[Signed] Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, member of the URNG. Guatemala, October 1983.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON GRENADA, NICARAGUAN PROPOSALS

PA260118 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2150 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by newsman Gustavo R. Rubi, on 25 October 1983; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gustavo Rubi] [words indistinct] of the U.S. Army's invasion of Grenada.

[Paz Barnica] Well, as this is an incident which took place only a few hours ago, we are gathering the necessary information that will allow us to make a clear judgment on the situation. What I can say is that we have been informed that the United States participated in this collective action at the request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS], together with Barbados and Jamaica, in an effect to reestablish order in Grenada. I also understand that, according to the information we have received, an urgent meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS, headquartered in Washington, has been called. We are awainting further information in order to have ample criteria to form a clear judgment of this situation.

[Rubi] So there currently is no government position?

[Paz Barnica] Not at this moment, because we do not have sufficient information on hand to take a position. There has not been any time to obtain the information, because the incident just took place.

[Rubi] Doctor, regarding the peace proposals presented by the Nicaraguan foreign minister to the U.S. Government, [words indistinct].

[Paz Barnica] This proposal is not new. In reality, it was made public for the first time on 19 July by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto also presented it unilaterally during meetings with the Contadora Group. In any event, it is a proposal that concentrates on bilateral relations with the United States. We believe that Nicaragua, by such attitudes, is increasingly moving toward a boycott of the Contadora Group's peace efforts, which Honduras decisively supports. There have been several incidents whereby Nicaragua has made clear its intention to have the Contadora effort fail. Placing the Central American issue on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly was a violation of a commitment not to present this question to any international organization while the forum represented by Contadora remained open. They are seeking a bilateral mechanism to create certain security arrangements between Nicaragua and the United States. We feel that we should continue to promote an international and regional solution for Central America, based on mutual respect and such internationally recognized principles as nonintervention and the right to self-determination. This is what should, through the efforts of the Contadora Group, guide the region. We want to warn, however, that Central American problems should be solved by Central American themselves, as was stated in the Cancun declaration issued by the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. What Contadora has done is assist, make suggestions, and contribute to the direction of this peace effort.

This does not mean that the Contadora Group should impose certain schemes on the Central American countries. We reaffirm our support of the Contadora efforts in the sense that a solution to the problems of Central America concerns the Central Americans, with the assistance and solidarity of such democratic countries as the four that comprise the Contadora Group. We feel that the Document of Objectives adopted by the Central American foreign ministers at their September gathering in Panama, within the framework of the Contadora Group meeting, constitutes an advance. Indeed, it forms the terms of reference for any future negotiation. Any treaty of a general character that provides an international and regional solution to the Central American problem, based on the Document of Objectives, should be negotiated by the Central American countries.

[Rubi] Doctor, what is your opinion of the El TIEMPO editorial which claims that there is something in the document presented to Mr Kissinger by the government concerning the surrender of our country, or the conversion of Honduras into a protectorate similar to Puerto Rico, or as a situation [words indistinct]?

[Paz Barnica] I understand that the Honduran Government will make some statements on this issue, because, as far as I know, this is not what President Suazo Cordova's government expressed in the document given to Mr Kissinger. I was not in the country when this document was prepared, but if you read it, you will see that the statement referred to is presented as a scenario which the Honduran people do not support. This fact is clearly stated. These are scenarios or alternatives that are incompatible with the very nature of the Honduran people. I feel that no Honduran, from the president of the republic to the most humble citizen, from the chief of the Armed Forces to the most humble Honduran, could favor such a change. In any event, it is a matter of interpretation, and this, as far as I know, is not what the document intended.

[Rubi] [Words indistinct] versions that exist here and abroad among some sectors that the government is turning the country over to the United States?

[Paz Barnica] This is false. Honduras is an underdeveloped country that is making extraordinary efforts to consolidate a democratic system that arose from the freely expressed will of the Honduran people. It is a nation trying to carry out actions within the framework of international cooperation for economic and social development. It is preserving its independence and conducting relations based on mutual respect.

[Rubi] Does the president exercise absolute power?

[Paz Barnica] Not absolute power, because there is a constitutional regime with separation of powers. Absolute power is seen in extreme rightwing or leftwing dictatorships or in absolute monarchies of the sort that existed in the country during the 16th century. The president of the country exercises executive power in the civil sphere by serving as the country's first magistrate, in accordance with the Honduran people's mandate; and in the military sphere, by acting as the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. No one disputes his authority, and he is respected with the corresponding hierarchieal subordination.

[Rubi] Doctor, I was referring to claims that those who give the orders are General Gustavo Alvarez and the United States.

[Paz Barnica] No, the Honduran people give the orders through their legitimate authorities, who are clearly defined by the Constitutuion of the Republic.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO INVASION OF GRENADA

Radio Concentrates on Crisis

PA251630 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1613 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 25 Oct (DPA) -- The military intervention by the U.S. forces and six countries of the Caribbean in the small island of Grenada this morning has been extensively reported in Nicaragua on the state-owned radio.

"La Voz de Nicaragua" radio suspended regular programming to report the military intervention, describing it as an action of force while the administration of President Ronald Reagan is using the political commission headed by Henry Kissinger as a "screen."

The radio station said that some 700 civilians were killed in the initial military action by the combined troops of the United States and neighboring Caribbean countries. At least 4 Cubans were killed and 20 detained of a total of 300 which Fidel Castro's government had assigned to the island for medical and construction work.

Citing international sources, the radio station said that as of now, the U.S. casualties are undetermined.

The private-owned station "Radio Noticias" termed the U.S. intervention an action by "imperialism" against the peoples.

For the moment, Managua government spokesmen have not issued any statement on the situation in Grenada.

Foreign Ministry Protests U.S. Role

PA251708 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1646 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 25 October]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry categorically condemns the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which must be interpreted as a new aggression against the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and a violation of the people's inalienable right to determine their own destiny free from foreign intervention.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada is a new demonstration of the imperialist arrogance that makes the U.S. Government constantly behave contrary to international norms and the UN Charter.

Regardless of the deplorable domestic incidents that climaxed in the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other members of his government cabinet, the details of which have not yet been fully clarified, nothing justifies the U.S. troops' invasion of Grenada and the immoral arguments put forth by the U.S. Government to justify the invasion.

This invasion merits the clearest and most categorical condemnation from the peoples of Latin America, the Caribbean, and the international community as a whole. We call on the international community to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the sovereign territory of Grenada, and on the Nonaligned Movement to mobilize all of its political and moral resources to defend the dovereignty of a brother people.

Managua, 25 October 1983

D'Escoto Summons Diplomatic Corps

PA251728 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1707 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has summoned the members of the diplomatic corps for an urgent meeting with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to analyze the grave situation due to the Yankee invasion of Grenada and to discuss our request for a UN Security Council meeting to study this invasion.

Regarding this meeting, it was established that it will be held in 1 hour.

D'Escoto Holds News Conference

PA251939 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The meeting that had been going on in the Foreign Ministry between Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and the diplomatic corps accredited to Nicaragua concluded a few minutes ago.

The meeting was to discuss the grave situation resulting from the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the delivery, in the framework of the Contadora process, of the Nicaraguan peace proposal on ways to guarantee international peace and security among the Central American states.

When the meeting between the foreign minister and the diplomats concluded, local journalists were granted a news conference, during which Nicaraguan foreign policy matters were discussed.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us what general points were discussed with the diplomatic corps?

[D'Escoto] What we did was to present officially to the diplomatic corps accredited to Nicaragua our country's peace proposal. We have already presented it officially in the framework of the Contadora process. It is entitled: Legal Basis for Guaranteeing Peace and the International Security of the Central American States.

I gave them an explanation on the 4-point proposal that includes three draft treaties and one draft agreement. During the meeting, taking into consideration today's events -- the invasion by U.S. troops of Grenada -- Ambassador Aldo Diaz Lacayo read to the diplomats on official Nicaraguan communique regarding this damnable action.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] What we did there was to present directly to the United States parts of the proposals that we had already presented to Contadora. We presented to them only the parts that have to do with the United States. I believe the meeting was good. Mr Motley has shown he has a certain degree of flexibility, and a disposition toward dialogue. This represents a change from what we had experienced with other Reagan administration officials who had visited us before.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] It was said that there is a possibility that we could meet in November, but so far there is no specific date. [end recording]

Managua: Marine Deaths, Reagan 'Lies'

PA251947 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Monitoring of international radio stations reveals that the Pentagon has admitted that 207 U.S. Marines have been killed in Grenada; 207 U.S. invaders have already died in Grenada. We also must deplore the fate of 3 Cuban companeros who died heroically and 72 Cuban companeros who have been captured. However, we repeat that the Pentagon has admitted that 207 U.S. Yankee invaders have been killed in the invasion of Grenada.

The Pentagon has also admitted that there is strong resistance in several parts of Grenada and that some of the heaviest fighting is taking place close to the St George's Church.

This proves what we were saying a few hours ago, that Reagan's lies are always found out. As you will recall, President Reagan himself said emphatically a few hours after the invasion began that the operation had been completed successfully and that everything was under control. This was a triumphal report by Reagan, and a groundless one at that. They released this sort of information, in an attempt to confuse the public, claiming that everything was over and that nothing was left to be done.

This report illustrates the lies told by Reagan himself, which have been refuted now that we know that 207 Yankee Marines have died in combat in Grenada and that there will be more because it is not over yet. More Yankee Marines are bound to fall, as they fell in Beirut 4 days ago and as they are falling right now in Grenada.

Foreign Ministry Releases Communique

FL260007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1935 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 25 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- In a communique, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has most categorically condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and it terms it as another aggression against the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The communique also terms it as a violation of the undeniable right of individual nations to decide their own destiny, without foreign interference.

The Foreign Ministry states that the U.S. invasion of Grenada is another demostration of the imperial arrogance that persistently makes the U.S. Government violate the rules of international law and of the UN Charter.

It also stresses that independently from the regrettable internal events that concluded in the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other members of his cabinet -- something that has not yet been appropriately clarified -- there is nothing that justifies the intervention of U.S. troops in Grenada, neither does the unethical argument that the U.S. Government has used to justify the invasion.

The communique energetically states that this invasion merits the plainest and most categorical condemnation by Latin American countries, including those of the Caribbean, and of the international community as a whole.

Finally, the communique calls on the international community to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. invasion troops from the sovereign territory of Grenada and it calls on the Movement of Nonaligned Countries to use all its political and moral sources in defending the sovereignty of the sister nation.

Moreover, in this city's political and diplomatic circles serious concern is being expressed regarding events in Grenada. It has been learned at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman will meet at any moment with the diplomatic corps.

At 1700 this afternoon there will be a large mobilization of the masses that will conclude in a protest rally in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Guerrilla Leader Urges Solidarity

PA252157 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1947 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Speech to the nation by Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees and member of the Sandinist Assembly on behalf of mass organizations -- live or recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers, Sandinist militants, fighters, and defenders of the fatherland:

Today at dawn the sister republic of Grenada was invaded by the North American hordes. The order was issued directly by U.S. President Ronald Reagan under the pretext of protecting the 1,000 North American citizens living there and restoring democracy to that sister country.

This U.S. decision has no precedent in the last 20 years. The United States has taken this bestial step against a country with a territory of scarcely 20 square kilometers and little more than 130,000 inhabitants.

More than 1,500 Marines, supported by aircraft carriers, helicopters, and deadly guns have been sent to take Grenada and impose a puppet regime there at the exclusive service of Reagan's policies.

Like the Nicaraguan people, the people of Grenada are fighting the invaders in the streets, in the districts, on the hills, and everywhere else to the bitter end. Throughout their territory, Grenadians are fighting our common enemy: U.S. imperialism.

By invading Grenada, Reagan is sending a message to the world that he is capable of unleashing war, of invading Central America, and of invading Nicaragua.

Militants, young people, members of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee], professionals, women, rural and urban workers, fighters, reservists, and militiamen: Everyone must take to the streets to condemn imperialist aggression, and to condemn the crimes committed by the Yankee troops against the heroic Grenadian people. Everyone must take to the streets and pay homage to the Cuban internationalist workers who have fallen while repelling attacks by the Yankee hordes!

Nicaraguans, patriots: All revolutionaries in the country must rally at their places of work, at their schools, and in their districts. We must all march with full combative determination to express our solidarity with the heroic people of Grenada, who are today enduring this brutal invasion.

We Nicaraguans must hold marches throughout the country to reassert our devotion to our duties and tasks. Let us show imperialism that we Nicaraguans are fighters; that we are moving forward and guaranteeing registration in the patriotic military service; that we are increasing revolutionary vigilance in order to protect strategic targets; and that we are bolstering and organizing civil defense work. Let us maintain our watch of the country's roads more closely, because our slogan is that no counter-revolutionary should be permitted to move with impunity.

Each part of our nation's territory must be an unflinching bastion against the invader. The streets belong to the people and the people must defend them. Let no one remain at home. The only ones who will remain in hiding are the hesitant, the traitors, the cowards, and those willing to submit. The Sandinists, the revolutionaries, the true Nicaraguans, and the true patriots will take to the streets to express their opposition to aggression and their solidarity with the Grenadian people.

Those of us who take to the streets will shout to the world that Nicaragua will not surrender or sell itself out. Everyone must take to the streets with this battle cry, shouted by thousands of voices, by our entire revolutionary people: Death to Somozism, death to imperialism, free fatherland or death!

Letter to UN Expresses 'Solidarity'

PA260351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2321 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Statement by Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees, at the United Nations legation in Managua -- live]

[Excerpt] We call upon the companero who represents the United Nations here to give Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the following letter:

Dear Mr Secretary: At a time when Grenada is being criminally invaded by Yankee troops, we formally request that you notify all heads of government represented in the United Nations of this, our vigorous protest of the vandalism committed by U.S. troops. Our people are mobilizing in every corner of the country to express their rejection of this new demonstration of disrespect for the dignity of the American countries.

Mr Secretary General, the irresponsibility of the Reagan administration is leading the world to the brink of war. The U.S. Government must be warned that the peoples of America will no longer tolerate any disregard for the will of the small countries. This disregard is being expressed in an ever clearer manner by those who are irrational and full of hatred for the great masses that suffer in misery and under conditions of oppression and injustice.

It is time for the civilized countries to back up their beautiful words and rhetoric with actions that firmly and unreservedly condemn and stop the warmongering madness of the Reagan administration.

Mr Secretary General, today, when the invasion of Grenada is taking place...[Applause] Mr Secretary General, today, when the invasion of Grenada is taking place and when a meeting of the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] has been called for tomorrow, we wish to tell you that all our people are prepared to fight to the last drop of blood in order to stop any act of aggression against our country. [applause and slogans]

We feel certain that you will demand respect for the principles of the UN Charter. The sovereignty of the peoples must be respected. The international community must, in condemning this act of U.S. aggression, demand the immediate withdrawal of its troops from Grenada. [applause]

We express our greetings, those of a people who decided to liberate themselves and to remain free forever, because we would rather die fighting than live on our knees. Free fatherland.

[Words indistinct] permanent representative of the United Nations so that he will forward the letter from our people to Javier Perez de Cuellar. It expresses solidarity with the people of Grenada and condemns this invasion, which was promoted, financed, and directed by the most nefarious system that exists on earth, U.S. imperialism.

[Announcer ends ceremony by stating that Leticia Herrera hands letter to UN Representative Jaime Balcazar].

DEPUTY MINISTER ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA260505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Statement by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco at the UN Security Council -- live]

[Excerpts] [in progress] ...all of the political pretexts used by the U.S. Administration, as follows: to protect U.S. citizens on the island, to avoid further chaos, and to help restore order, governmental institutions, and democracy.

Yesterday, a spokesman for President Reagan declared that the U.S. citizens in Grenada were not endangered. Similarly, relatives of U.S. citizens living in Grenada asked the U.S. President not to take any measure that might endanger the lives of these people.

In any event, interventionist troops could hardly avoid eventual chaos and restore order in Grenada when their real purpose is to impose schemes of submission and governmental policies that respond to U.S. strategic interests.

Mr President, we cannot help but recall that it is this same purpose, to restore democracy -- democracy, U.S. style -- that initiated the U.S. acts of intervention in Guatemala, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Chile. It also now inspires the operations, both covert and overt, being carried out against the State of Nicaragua.

In any case, Mr President, no argument can possibly justify this brazen intervention against a sovereign state. There are means and methods approved by the principles of international law that a state can use in situations and controversies that might arise with another state. None of them include the right of intervention.

The United States has a series of legal instruments, treaties, and agreements at its disposal that could be used to solve, in a civilized fashion, the controversies or difficulties in which it might become involved.

Article 4 of the 23 December 1936 agreement, with which the United States, as a signatory, is compelled to comply, establishes the rights of states in case of controversies. Perhaps it is not too late to learn the lesson and to apply it in other regions of the world. Article 4 reads, and I quote, the signatory parties also agree that in case of a controversy between two or more of them, they will seek an agreement within the spirit of mutual respect for their respective rights. In this regard, they may take advantage of direct diplomatic negotiation or may use the alternate procedures of mediation, investigation commissions, conciliation commissions, tribunals, and courts of justice, as provided for in treaties that they have signed. They also agree that if it is impossible to settle the controversy through diplomatic negotiations, and if the states have to resort to the other procedures specified in this article, they will report this, and the progress achieved in the negotiations, to the other signatory states. End quote.

Mr President, by intervening militarily in Grenada, the United States has also violated the nonaggression and conciliation treaty of Rio de Janeiro of 10 October 1933. Its first article says, and I quote: The signatory parties state solemnly that they condemn aggressive war in their mutual relations, and in their relations with other states. The settlement of disputes or controversies of any nature, that might arise among them will be handled only through peaceful means, approved within the principles of international law.

Article 3 of this same nonaggression and conciliation treaty, which was also signed by the United States, which is compelled to comply with it, reads as follows, and I quote: In the event a state is involved in a controversy and fails to comply with the obligations stipulated in the previous articles, the signatory parties pledge to exert efforts to maintain peace. In this regard, they will adopt, in their role as neutral parties, a common and unified attitude, and adopt all the economic, legal, and political measures authorized by the norms of international law. They will channel world influence, but in no case -- I repeat, in no case -- will they resort to either diplomatic or armed intervention. End quote.

Mr President, with the invasion of Grenada, the U.S. Government has also violated the convention for the maintenance, preservation, and reestablishment of peace, dated 23 December 1936, which is still in effect and which has been binding on the United States since 25 August 1937. Article I of its additional protocol related to nonintervention states, and I quote: The signatory parties declare inadmissible direct or indirect intervention by any one of the parties, for any reason, in the internal or external affairs of the other parties. End quote.

In addition, Mr President, the United States has violated the following regulation of the OAS Charter: Article 18, and I quote: No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. This principle includes not only the use of force, but any other form of suggestion or dependence which goes against the personality of the state, or its political, economic, and cultural aspects. End quote.

When the United States invaded Grenada, Mr President, it also violated Article 20 of the OAS Charter, which literally states, and I quote: The territory of a state cannot be violated; it cannot be subjected to military occupation or other measures of force adopted by other states -- either directly or indirectly, or for any reason -- even temporarily, even for 5 or 6 days. End quote.

Article 21 of the same OAS Charter says, and I again quote: The American states are pledged, in their international relations, not to resort to the use of force except in case of legitimate defense, according to the treaties in effect, or in compliance with these treaties. End quote.

Lastly, Article 2, paragraph 4, of the UN Charter says the following, and I quote: In their international relations, the organization members will abstain from resorting to threats or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or to force in any other form that is not compatible with the purposes of the United Nations.

Mr President, all the treaties and agreements mentioned here have been duly signed and ratified by the United States. The U.S. State Department has even included them among the treaties in effect to date. Mr President, this means that, according to Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution, they are, and I quote, the supreme law of the land [in English]. End quote. This concept includes the obligations of the U.S. Government to comply with and enforce these treaties.

Mr President, we can conclude from these violations that the present U.S. Administration has not only placed the United States in the category of a delinquent state at the international level, but it has reached the extreme of violating its own Constitution and laws.

Today, Mr President, the entire world has witnessed the sincerity and goodwill expressed by U.S. representatives at the UN Security Council some months ago. The nation of Grenada has been invaded, its people are being massacred, innocent blood is being shed, and the security of the Grenadian people in general is endangered.

In this regard, Mr President, I wish to read the communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry concerning today's invasion, and I quote:

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua condemns, in the most categorical way, the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The invasion cannot be interpreted as anything but a new act of aggression against the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, and as a rude violation of the peoples' inalienable right to choose their own destiny, free from foreign intervention.

The U.S. invasion of Grenada is a new manifestation of the imperialist arrogance that constantly makes the U.S. Government violate the norms of international law and the UN Charter. The deplorable internal events which ended with the deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other members of his government cabinet -- the real background of which has not been duly clarified -- aside, nothing justifies the intervention by U.S. troops in Grenada, or the immoral arguments wielded by the U.S. Government to justify the invasion.

This invasion merits the most clear and categorical condemnation by Latin American and Caribbean countries, and by the internatonal community as a whole. We issue a call to the international community to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. invading troops from the sovereign territory of Grenada. We urge the countries of the Nonaligned Movement to mobilize all their political and moral resources, in defense of the sovereignty of a nation.

The United States, Mr President, has shown its true face again. How long will the world remain unperturbed before these genocidal actions? The invasion of Grenada is a direct and inexcusable attack on peace-loving peoples and countries.

We strongly urge the UN Security Council to condemn this flagrant violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter. Thank you, Mr President.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY ANNOUNCED

PA251740 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1652 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Managua residents will move toward the U.S. Embassy this afternoon in a demonstration to repudiate the Grenada invasion, according to Companera Felicia Medina, organization secretary of the FSLN Zone No 4.

[Begin recording] [Medina] We appeal to all workers and to all the people of Managua in order to express our repudiation of the imperialist aggression against the Grenadian people. We are inviting all the people to be present at the Montoya Monument at 1700 to tell imperialism that the Nicaraguan people are willing to defend this revolution to the end, just as the heroic people of Grenada are doing.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the instructions being issued to our vanguard and to our people at this time when U.S. imperialism has stepped up its terrorist escalation?

[Medina] First of all, to support all the measures announced on 14 October by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, such as fuel economy, energy economy, and, above all, the participation of all the people in the defense and other tasks of the revolution. We must (?gather) all our forces in order to consolidate this revolution. Each Nicaraguan must participate in whatever defense or revolutionary task has been assigned to him. [end recording]

Rally Before UN Office

PA251728 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1708 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committees and the other mass organizations invite the people to gather at Managua's Plaza Espana, from which we will depart in a demonstration to repudiate the U.S. invasion of Grenada. This demonstration will end in front of the UN office, where we will ask this international organization to stop U.S. imperialism in its genocide of the Grenadian people right now. Let's all go to Plaza Espana at 1700 this afternoon. We swear to defend our victory for the memory of our dead!

Daniel Ortega Addresses Demonstration

PA260259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the "Omar Torrijos Herrera Nonaligned Plaza" in Managua, on 26 October -- live]

[Text] We learned this morning about the Yankee invasion, the imperialist invasion, of the heroic people of Grenada. We also learned about the resistance that these people were putting up to the imperialist intervention, and the resistance put up by Cuban construction workers who had come to Grenada to build roads and a landing strip, as well as the resistance put up by other Cuban personnel, including technicians and doctors, to the imperialist invasion.

Likewise, we remembered Maurice Bishop, who came here to Sandino's land, to express his solidarity with Sandino's people. We were angered, and our people were angered. And we organized, among other things, this march of solidarity. Under these circumstances, the FSLN and the Government Junta met. We consider it clear that we must have our hearts afire, have faith, and keep cool heads, in order to combat this imperialist enemy! Above all, we must have our rifles ready to fire! [Applause; shouts of "They will not pass!"]

We will limit ourselves this time to reading the following communique:

The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government for National Reconstruction, after concluding an emergency meeting held today with the FSLN National Directorate, addresses the heroic people of Nicaragua and the peoples and governments of the world. It denounces the increasingly grave threats that prevail over our homeland, because the U.S. Government is stepping up its plans of large-scale aggression involving Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The arbitrary and unjustifiable military occupation of Grenada perpetrated today by U.S. interventionist troops only serves to clearly confirm the U.S. Administration's warmongering will. We must remain alert, now more than ever, and prepare ourselves with all our will and all our forces, to confront any type of aggression against our sovereignty and our revolution. [Applause; shouts of "They will not pass!"]

In addition to the invasion of Grenada, the U.S. Government has convoked in Tegucigalpa a meeting of military commanders from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras -- within the framework of the infamous CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] -- with the intention of establishing specific plans of aggression against Nicaragua. This takes place at a time when Yankee troops are already concentrated in Honduras, the U.S. war fleet remains in our seas, and terrorist attacks against our territory have increased.

The revolutionary government knows about CIA plans to provoke military attacks and sabotage attempts against economic objectives, both in Honduran and Costa Rican territory, with the intention of blaming our country for them. This would give them a pretext to unleash a larger aggression against Nicaragua. These plans are scheduled to be implemented in the short term.

The government junta denounces in advance, to the world, such criminal plans. These plans are intended to expand a conflict for which the U.S. Government stubbornly refuses to find peaceful solutions. Thus far, the U.S. Government has disregarded all the peace initiatives presented by Nicaragua to the Contadora Group. It has ignored the peace and security treaty proposals delivered by our country to the U.S. State Department itself.

The arrogance, inflexibility, and conceit that are guiding the U.S. Administration's conduct might lead to a generalized war in Central America. We want to warn responsible governments in the world about the danger of war, which can still be avoided today. We issue a call for an appeal to be made to the international community, so that it resorts to all means capable of stopping the stepped-up aggression against Nicaragua and El Salvador. Likewise, we demand the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces from Grenada. [applause]

Today, more than ever, the Nicaraguans must decide to prove our readiness to fulfill, with patriotism and discipline, all the tasks demanded by the present emergency, in order to consolidate the defense of the fatherland! At this moment, all the people must be united and firm, at the side of their vanguard and their revolutionary government! [applause]

The united people will never be defeated! The armed people will never be crushed! Free fatherland!... [crowd shouts "or death!] [applause]

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN INVASION

Political, Religious Leaders React

PA2511404 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Several sectors in the country have described the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a warning to the Nicaraguan people, in view of the increase in the counterrevolutionary activities of the Somozists against our country with support from the Reagan administration.

Luis Sanchez Sancho of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party will now give us his views in this regard:

[Begin Sanchez recording] We feel that the U.S. imperialist invasion against Grenada and its people, under the cover of participation by regimes that are dependent on Washington, is a monstrous and despicable action from a political and legal standpoint that further deepens U.S. adventurism in Central America and the Caribbean. I think it is a warning to the Nicaraguan people, to all political and social forces of our country, and to our revolution in the sense that we must strengthen and deepen our unity and the common front against imperialist aggression.

Grenada's experience shows that wherever schisms arise and the unity of the revolution and the people is broken, imperialism takes advantage of the situation to carry out its felonious attacks and mass crimes such as the one we are now witnessing in Grenada. [end recording]

(Sixto Ulloa), member of the Evangelical Committee for Assistance for Development [Comite Evangelico pro Ayuda al Desarrollo -- CEPAL], said.

[Begin Ulloa recording] I would describe the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a warning to our country and people that they must prepare by giving arms to the people to defend our sovereignty. In regard to this invasion, we understand that the Reagan administration is using Caribbean peoples against the Grenadian people. This should be a warning to the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, I think we must be on the alert and clearly see what the intention of Reagan administration is in regard to peoples who have scored a victory against imperialism. [end recording]

TANA Condemnation

PA251555 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and said that the United States has implemented the first point of the Santa Fe Document. This statement was made by Companero Freedy Balzan, TANA's executive secretary.

[Begin Balzan recording] Precisely at this moment when the people of Grenada are heroically struggling against the invading horde of 2,000 U.S. and other soldiers from puppet regimes such as Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica, St Lucia and St Vincent, TANA raises its voice to forcefully repudiate and condemn this new outrage against a Latin American and Caribbean country.

Once again the cynicism and hyprocrisy of the U.S. authorities has come to the fore. A scant 24 hours ago, they affirmed that the forces that were originally heading for Lebanon and were then diverted to the island of Grenada were not going to participate in any type of invasion against the island of Grenada.

At this time, when the peoples of the world are deploring the incidents that took place in Grenada a few days ago -- in which Comrade Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Grenada Revolutionary Covernment, was cruelly murdered -- we consider that what is at stake is the national sovereignty of that country, and that it is our obligation, and that of all Latin American peoples, to forcefully condemn this monstrous crime that is clearly outlined in the so-called secret Santa Fe Document, which guides the inter-American policy of the current U.S. Administration.

That document contains threats not only against Grenada, but also against other countries such as Cuba, Suriname, and Nicaragua which have decided to take the path of true independence, true freedom, and true national sovereignty. Therefore, at this time when U.S. troops have desecrated the land of (Julius Sedon), we are convinced that the Grenadian people are going to struggle to the end, and that all the Latin American peoples have to reject this monstrous crime against the national sovereignty of Grenada, regardless of the mistakes that may have been made by the current military council of the Republic of Grenada headed by Defense Minister Hudson Austin.

Therefore, on behalf of TANA, we issue a call to all TANA chapters to denounce and condemn this vile attack by the Reagan administration, which was made in the name of a freedom and a democracy that each day increasingly shows has absolutely nothing to do with democracy and freedom, but merely has absolute contempt for the people's will to struggle for their self-determination and national sovereignty. [end recording]

Peace Committee Condemns Invasion

PA251638 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1607 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Peace Committee, CONIPAZ, has condemned the attack on the island of Grenada by U.S. troops and has urged all international peace committees and the WPC to speak out against the incident. Here is Sandy Suarez from CONIPAZ commenting on the situation:

[Begin Suarez recording] There is no justification for the Yankee Marines or any other military forces to enter Grenada, whatever the cause they have cited to justify the measure. CONIPAZ also calls on the peace committees of the world and on the WPC to speak out against this new imperialist invasion,this attack against the peoples of Latin America, because to invade Grenada is to also attack the sovereignty of Latin America. We believe that it is important, now more than ever, for the United Nations and all the international organizations to speak out regarding what is taking place in Central America, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

Yesterday was UN Day and the United Nations' role in favor of peace and justice was therefore recalled. Today's issue is important for the United Nations' continued struggle for peace. Today we are celebrating the International Day of Women for Peace, and it is therefore important for the women of the world to speak out against this Yankee intervention in Latin America that took place on the island of Grenada. [end recording]

Friendship Group's Communique

PA252101 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries -- date and place not given]

[Text] In view of the invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada, the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries strongly condemns this action, which demonstrates a lack of respect for popular sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

In its eagerness to continue dominating those peoples who are struggling for freedom and social justice and in order to maintain its system of exploitation, hunger, and poverty, as well as the colonialism with which it has so vilely subjugated them, imperialism has once again turned to meddling, drowning the Grenadian people in blood, a people who are defending their revolution and the gains they have made during 4 years of people's power by fighting against the mercenary Yankee Marines.

At this so very crucial time for mankind, when imperialist attacks threaten to destroy the Grenadian revolutionary process, the revolutionary internationalism of the Cuban construction workers has also been demonstrated. In their defense of the workers and peasants state and the aspirations of the Grenadian people, they are offering their lives out of loyalty to their principles.

We are certain that the sister people of Grenada will know how to defend their gains and that our people will also maintain their firm attitude, courage, and determination to repel any attempt at intervention, as well as to defend the gains we have obtained through the example set by our heroes and martyrs.

Free fatherland or death

Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries

REAGAN STATEMENT ON COVERT ACTION VIEWED

PA202025 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Washington -- In an attempt to justify what has been said repeatedly throughout history, U.S. President Ronald Reagan today cited U.S. interests as his main reason for supporting CIA undercover operations.

Fashioning himself as the new Monroe, President Reagan openly stated that what bothers him most about the Sandinist revolution is the preeminently sovereign, free, and independent spirit with which it is striving to guide our people toward a future of justice and liberty through work, respect, and peace.

Reagan declined to confirm or deny to the press whether the CIA had planned the recent attacks by criminal Somozist guardsmen against Nicaraguan economic targets. As any actor would, Reagan left the U.S. press in the cold and remained suspiciously silent on the hot subject of the development of his warmongering policies against Nicaragua, which could eventually set the region afire or even spread beyond Central America, in unimaginable ways.

Using ambiguous language, Reagan said that although the American people are entitled to the truth, one cannot, in the process, also disclose the truth to those who should not know it, referring to those who oppose what one is. He thus cynically attempted to justify his administration's great secrecy regarding covert support for the counterrevolutionaries and openly showed his disregard for his people's opinion, as well as the capriciousness of his warmongering policies, pursued with the belief that we are still American colonies.

Reagan forgets that here an entire people is bravely plunged into an armed conflict as the only path left open by the Somozist dynasty, and that this people said: Enough! and set their irreversible course into history so as to definitely and permanently rid themselves of every kind of domination and oppression.

In another part of his address, the U.S. President said that since governments came into existence, covert actions have been part of governments and of governments' responsibilities. With the use of that ambiguous and unimaginative language, Reagan arrogantly attempted to portray an image of strength for a decadent imperialism throughout the entire planet.

Today many wise but struggling nations are well aware that Reagan can only offer war and the extinction of humanity. That is why the nations of the world, and humanity at large, are now willing, more than ever before, to take up arms if necessary to prevent a world catastrophe.

Ronald Reagan made this long statement in response to a single question from the press on Central America. His reply was more than 30 minutes long, which shows how important Central America really is to imperialism.

D'Escoto Condemns Reagan

PA211747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Washington -- Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government's foreign minister, said here today that he is outraged over President Ronald Reagan's defense of the U.S. covert operations against Nicaragua, which he described as an excuse for the sabotage and murder of the Nicaraguan people.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that Reagan's statement concerning the right of the United States to carry out covert operations is an incredible admission of the murder of our people.

Our foreign minister met with the press following his meeting with Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. He said that Reagan, during his habitual Wednesday press conference, shamelessly said that all governments have the right to engage in covert operations. According to him, the United States has the right to engage in such operations when they serve the interests of the U.S. people.

Father Miguel D'Escoto, responding to Reagan's criminal attitude, said: After all, what are covert operations but a euphemism used by the Reagan administration to carry out destabilization operations, political murders, acts of sabotage, and all those clear violations of international law?

D'Escoto added that he had presented Motley with important new proposals to guarantee international peace and the security of all of Central America. He also said that Motley's visit to Nicaragua shows us that there is some interest on the part of the United States in peace proposals and in continuing to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

He announced that the peace proposals presented to Motley, as the U.S. Government representative, were also presented to the Contadora Group member countries.

Commentator Criticizes Reagan Views

PA212243 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "Reagan's War Against Nicaragua," by Carlos Chamorro Coronel]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan wants to be reelected at any cost by destroying the Sandinist people's revolution. To achieve this, he is resorting to all available means, as long as he can achieve his insane purposes.

In a recent interview, he emphatically declared that the covert operations against Nicaragua were justified by the U.S. right to defend its interests. He forgot, however, that the Nicaraguan people also have a right to defend not only their revolution, but also their sovereignty.

To be truthful -- something Mr Reagan ignores, being such a remarkable lying charlatan -- what really bothers Mr Reagan is that the Nicaraguan people are already free and the rulers of their own destiny. Ignorant imperialists like Mr Reagan believe that by having a more advanced technology than other nations they have the right, as he usually declares, to humiliate less developed nations. In this way they show not only their perfidy, but also their stupidity.

Mr Reagan cannot be approached about the lessons of history, which he knows nothing about, and about the demands of justice, which he totally disregards. However, he might understand the language of facts. There is no doubt that the United States is at war with us, a war that is no longer covert, since he must justify it and appeal for the right of the United States to carry out covert actions against Nicaragua.

However, if the United States continues to make war on us, as they have done since 1856, Nicaragua has the right to defend its peace, and Nicaragua will do so with such courage and determination that it will not only defeat its enemies, regardless of their might; but also, to Mr Reagan's regret and bitterness, Nicaragua will make him lose the presidential elections for a new term. Besides this, he will be summoned by an international court to answer for his crimes against mankind.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON KISSINGER STATEMENTS

PA221710 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Antonio Jarquin, our ambassador to the United States, has given us his opinion of a Washington-datelined EFE report. According to the report, Henry Kissinger has announced his recommendations following his tour of Central America. Kissinger said that the Central American situation is more serious than he had anticipated.

Here is Companero Antonio Jarquin with his opinion:

[Begin Jarquin recording] In regard to the statement you attribute to Dr Kissinger, I would say that I agree with Dr Kissinger in a sense when he says that the tense Central American situation constitutes a national crisis for the United States. It has to be a national U.S. crisis, since the right of small nations to survival, development, national sovereignty, independence without foreign interference, and the pursuit of their rights without being threatened by larger powers is at stake.

This, obviously, is the subject of intense debate in various U.S. sectors, including the U.S. Congress.

This situation must be a national crisis for the United States, for the arrogant imposition of an empire's will on a small nation such as ours implies a violation of international laws, agreements, and treaties that the United States itself has signed. By destabilizing our country and our government, the United States is abrogating these very laws, agreements and treaties. [end recording]

Press Editorials on Kissinger

PA211759 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

["Beyond the News Report" feature]

[Text] We are going to read some paragraphs that we feel are most significant from the editorials in the 20 October 1983 editions of BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO.

Let us begin with BARRICADA. The editorial is entitled the CIA's Budget:

With the usual matter-of-fact approach with which they would meet to discuss a cut in a state's budget, the House of Representatives will tomorrow be discussing the fiscal year 1984 budget for the undeclared war against Nicaragua. They act as if it were merely a simply commercial transaction. The Reagan Administration is asking for $80 million to invest in crime and sabotage; the Republican congressmen will be willing to settle for $50 million. In contrast, the Democratic representatives oppose the approval of any funds for aggressive activities.

Even though the primary issue for the United States is how to continue its open war against Nicaragua, the lack of consensus on the amount of funds and the way in which they should be spent has forced the Reagan administration to be bolder in defending its position.

In a hastily drafted letter by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, an attempt is made to blackmail Congress into refraining from reducing the CIA's war funds. Shultz included a typical example of hypocritical U.S. rhethoric by trying to state support for the Contadora Group's efforts. In fact, however, what he did was negate the flexible image that the United States is trying to sell us with the visits to Central America by Kissinger and Motley.

Those are what we consider the most outstanding paragraphs of today's BARRICADA's editorial.

Here are the best portions of EL NUEVO DIARIO's editorial:

Press agency reports this week carried statements made by Kissinger on his return to Washington about the talks he held in Managua with Nicaraguan authorities.

In a manner that definitely falls in line with the Reagan Administration's aggressive policy toward our country, Kissinger told newsmen in the United States that the Sandinist leaders had been boisterous and uninterested in dialogue. In other words, Mr Kissinger did nothing but continue the imperialist campaign to falsify the facts, referring to the Sandinists as immature and as opposed to talks with the Reagan Administration. Everyone knows that the Nicaraguan revolution has, at every international forum, expressed its willingness to engage in dialogue with the United States, to foster peace in the area on the basis of negotiations and peaceful solutions to existing conflicts.

The truth is that Mr Kissinger is accustomed to total submission from regimes that are unconditionally linked to the hegemonic U.S. intersts. Kissinger did not expect to be talked to in the dignified manner that characterized the Nicaraguan leaders discussion with him. He did not like to hear the truth from them about the Reagan Administration's increasing aggression and its determination to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

He also did not like seeing the more than 100,000 Nicaraguans who participated in a demonstration, on his arrival in Nicaragua, in protest of the U.S. Government's interventionist policy.

Party Leaders on Kissinger Visit

PA201931 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 83

["Political Debates" program of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution with guests Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party; Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Mauricio Diaz Davila, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party; Julio Lopez, secretary of propaganda and political education of the FSLN; and moderators Fernando Centeno, Freddy Quintero, Henry Briceno, and Freddy Rostran; place not given -- live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] ... [Sanchez Sancho] Within the context of this political debate of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, I believe it is important to analyze the recent visit to Central America, including Nicaragua, made by Henry Kissinger and the so-called U.S. Bipartisan Commission. Regarding this visit, many people are asking what the real objective for it was and what experience was gained from it as part of this difficult and complex situation we are facing in our country, Central America, and the Caribbean.

In this regard, I believe the objectives of the Kissinger Commission are focused according to the motives of the Reagan administration for creating it. I recall, and I think we all recall, that when this commission was formed with the participation of representatives of the two official parties of the United States and other people who are interesting because of who they represent in that country, Reagan said that it would be tasked with drafting a program and strategy of U.S. objectives for Central America and the Caribbean. In other words, it is seeking a way to carry out a strategy outlined by U.S. imperialism to curb the growth of popular and revolutionary movements in our area and safeguard the interests of imperialist domination in this part of the world.

I believe it is no coincidence that this visit was made now, when it is increasingly evident that the Reagan administration is stubbornly bent on a military solution to the regional conflict. It is obvious that the United States, through the CIA and its specialized military services, is now exercising absolute control, direction, and leadership of counterrevolutionary military operations. The United States has been involved in an operation to besiege the Nicaraguan revolution and strangle the Sandinist revolutionary process.

Therefore, I think that these activities and visits by the Kissinger Commission or the other U.S. delegation headed by Richard Stone are aimed at maintaining political diversion. They are an attempt to show the public, whose rejection of the U.S. aggressive and militaristic strategy is increasing, that they advocate a political solution and are looking for peace.

Nicaraguans must not be deceived by this. Our organizations, the FPR, must make every effort to strengthen the capacity for defense that our people and revolution have. We must increase the contribution that each of our organizations must make in the emergency situation we are experiencing. We must follow the instructions that have been given in order to better, more cohesively, vigorously, and firmly face an aggression that is increasing and spreading. It is an aggression that prompts all Nicaraguans -- the truly patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary citizens of our country -- to confront this situation, safeguard the historical achievements of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, and guarantee its constant development in the future.

[Rostran] Diaz Davila will speak now.

[Diaz Davila] I think it is very important that this program analyze the international situation and the problems that the Sandinist revolution is facing at the international level. But I think that in order to answer some questions and dispel any doubts that the listeners of this FPR program may have, it would be advisable to discuss current international problems of our country. Therefore, I suggest that in addition to reviewing the international situation or the correlation of forces in the world, we discuss the electoral problem, because it is one of the most controversial topics being discussed at the State Council. I mention this matter because certain political parties have taken clear stands and are suggesting that it would be advisable for the revolutionary government to suspend the electoral process or slow it down so that all the forces which support the revolution can devote their energy to the defense of the revolutionary process. I think that this aspect is closely linked to the international situation, and thus should be discussed in this program that is carried live and is coordinated by Companero Rostran.

[Rostran] We want to tell the FPR leaders that several persons are calling. They want to participate in this program, so following our tradition of including the listeners in our debates too, we will hear one of them now.

[Altamirano] This is Eli Altamirano [secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua]. I want to make a public statement which includes a very important suggestion by the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCDEN. It states:

In an attempt to achieve the independent development of our economy and the country's social and political life, the PCDEN has fought and will continue to fight for a true democratic path. In keeping with this, throughout its history the PCDEN has been actively advocating democratic ideas and measures, some of which have a strong influence on the drafting of laws which are being issued in this regard.

The PCDEN has not only contributed to the revolutionary democratization process, but has decided to participate in the elections announced for 1985. It is a decision that the party has been announcing widely and systematically. However, it has an objection of substance: Although the electoral program is correct and we support it and will work for it, the party does not see it as advisable to talk and think in absolute terms when it comes to the holding of these elections. Our party views the government's decision to hold elections as a very good policy and has supported and continues to support the preparations that are being made in that regard. However, it has not forgotten the insatiability of the U.S. Government's imperialist intentions. Reagan and his gang want to eliminate the Nicaraguan revolution. Nobody ignores this, and for precisely this reason, Nicaragua continues to be attacked and seriously threatened.

In view of this situation, we feel we must gear our efforts toward more complete mass arrangements.

[Sanchez Sancho] We think the priority right now is to organize the defense which, we've already said, is not only military, but economic and has other facets. However, it is also political. The Nicaraguan problem is of a political and social nature. It is the problem of a revolution that is underway and has very powerful enemies, particularly the imperialists, who don't want it developed and consolidated.

The revolutionaries must use every necessary weapon -- military, political, and ideological -- to defeat an overall aggression. The socialists have always rejected the extremist theory of reactionary rightist parties which say that we don't face an aggression here. They claim this is a political conflict and that all the government has to do is to hold elections and our problems will disappear, as if by magic. This is a position that is not only naive, but plays into the hands of our enemies' aggressive operations and schemes. Our people have categorically rejected this position.

However, we must also avoid playing our enemies' game by rejecting the political process. It is one thing to adjust it to the present circumstances and include it in the order of priorities which must be established and is being established by the revolution; to completely abandon the political project of the country's institutionalization, including the holding of elections in the future, is another. I repeat: If we reject the elections, it would only mean that we are playing our enemy's game. It would validate their campaigns abroad -- in the United States, Latin America, and Western Europe. In these campaigns, they accuse the Sandinist people's revolution of being totalitarian and antidemocratic, and this is completely false.

It is our party's decision that at this time all our efforts and activities should be aimed at guaranteeing our defense in the face of the increasing imperialist and counterrevolutionary aggression.

[Rostran] So far in this program it seems evident that there are two ideas supported by the leaders who are here. One idea gives top priority to the defense of the revolution and is supported by the FSLN and Socialist Party representatives. The other is backed by two leaders who feel that the defense of the revolution and the advance of the political process are not incompatible. This idea is supported by the Liberal Independent Party and the Popular Social Christian Party. I'd like to ask the political party leaders another question: Is war inevitable for Nicaragua?

[Lopez] We are optimistic about the future, but are very realistic about the present. It is a present in which Freddy just noted that the U.S. President recently admitted, quite carelessly, that the United States is attacking the security, peace, and stability of our people. It is true that he wants to impose a war in Central America. But it is also true that the Central American peoples want peace, particularly the people of Nicaragua, its government and, I'm sure, all of the country's political forces. For this reason, the Government of National Reconstruction has promoted what the Latin American and other governments view as the most dynamic, bold, and flexible efforts and international policies aimed at finding peace.

I believe that we can say that without Nicaragua's will for peace and its resistance to those who want to lead us into a war, it would be difficult to have such a strong Contadora initiative. It has been we who stimulated, within the framework of the United Nations, the world's support for the Contadora initiative. It has been we, through our revolutionary government, who have shown the most flexible positions so that the peace initiatives can prosper. In fact, I'd say that Nicaragua is now involved in the search for new initiatives within the framework of the Contadora Group. These initiatives will be announced at the next meeting in an effort to find peace.

We think that peace is possible. However, we must base our actions not on thoughts -- I believe Virgilio thinks the same way -- but on specific realities. A government and country that doesn't know how to give priority to its needs, dangers, and the immediate tasks it must face is a country that doesn't know how to face its present, much less its future. We think our future will be victorious for the Nicaraguan people.

[Unidentified caller] Should Nicaragua ask for military aid to defend itself from the imperialist aggression?

[Diaz Davila] Before answering the companera's question, I want to comment on something Rostran said. I think that just as there are divergent positions among the parties that make up the FPR, there are also convergent stands. One of them is that we must join our efforts for the defense of the homeland. Therefore, in line with this, I'll answer the companera's question. We believe that it is the legitimate right of the revolutionary state to request military aid from friendly countries in order to defend our revolutionary achievements. It is the legitimate right of any state anywhere in the world. Any state in the world can say that after the most powerful government has publicly stated that it is willing to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Sanchez Sancho] I think one must add to what Mauricio said: that it isn't only our right, the right of the Nicaraguan people and government, to take every step to guarantee the integrity of our territory, sovereignty, and independence, but a principle of international law.

This principle is stated in the UN Charter, which establishes the right of all the peoples, countries, and states to individual or collective defense when they are attacked or are the object of an intervention. Consequently, based on this inalienable and unrenounceable principle of international law, established, I repeat, in the UN Charter, our country, people, government, and state have the perfect right to seek every means available -- as it has been doing by bringing up this issue at the various international forums and obtaining weapons from any country willing to supply them -- in order to face the increasing imperialist aggression and intervention in our fatherland.

[Rostran] Taking into account all the reasons that have been given for the defense of our revolution, and in view of an increase in the aggression, I'd like to ask a final question of the FPR representatives: Will you continue to work for the 1985 elections? Let's have brief answers, and we'll go in the order that you are sitting at this table.

[Godoy] As far as the Independent Liberals are concerned, Yes. As I said at the beginning, we don't see any incompatibility between the defense tasks and the advancement of the political process. We don't see how there can be a division between that step toward democratic institutions and freedom and an attitude of defense, within a very fatalistic view, as if this was the eve of the final judgment.

[Sanchez Sancho] We've said that this task must not be completely abandoned, but must receive its proper place within the present situation. Top priority should be given to defense over all other practical tasks. We must keep a balance in regard to the other political activities. But we must not play the enemy's game by putting an emphasis on a task that is not truly the priority of the present time because we would be risking the bases of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process that is already underway.

[Diaz Davila] The Popular Social Christian Party believes that the democratic renewal of the leadership is a very important aspect of the Sandinist revolution.

[Lopez] I would say that the FSLN does not change anything it has maintained. It will mainly devote its efforts to taking better care of the Chavala [Nicaraguan name for the revolution], which will be 5 years old, and it will only be by taking care of it now, defending it now, nurturing it now, and doing anything necessary to guarantee its survival and defense that all the projects of the future will be possible.

CARDENAL SAYS U.S. TO INTENSIFY ATTACKS

PA202137 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal has warned that the United States will intensify its attacks against Nicaragua in November, and that President Ronald Reagan is trying to involve other countries in the military intervention.

Visiting Canada to attend a number of conferences, the Nicaraguan poet, priest, and cabinet member told the Canadian press that President Reagan will try to intervene before the start of the U.S. presidential election campaign, which explains the increased terrorist attacks against economic objectives in Nicaragua by the counterrevolutionaries directed by the CIA.

Reagan wants a victory like that of Margaret Thatcher in Argentina, which helped in her reelection. Reagan would like to open his electoral campaign as a victorious military leader, the Nicaraguan culture minister concluded.

Reports Counterrevolutionary Escalation

PA242138 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal has reported in Mexico the offensive escalation against the Sandinist people's revolution planned by the CIA-financed counterrevolution for the next 2 months. Father Cardenal has been participating in the Second International Poetry Festival in Morelia, Mexico, since yesterday.

In statements to the Mexican press, Cardenal added that the Sandinist people's revolution will not be destroyed. However, he added, we do not know how much longer Nicaragua will have to endure suffering, bloodshed, and destruction because of Ronald Reagan's burning desire for a second term as president.

BAYARDO ARCE SAYS U.S. AIDS COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA211920 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce yesterday warned that if the U.S. Senate approves the $50 million in aid to certain Central American governments to help stop the alleged arms traffic in the area, it will mean that the counterrevolutionaries will receive further logistical support for their campaign of aggression and terror against Nicaragua.

He made the statement shortly after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to reduce by $50 million the funds assigned to the CIA for its covert operations against Nicaragua.

Referring to the letter sent yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the House of Representatives noting that the CIA's cover operations were intended to facilitate the realization of a mutual and verifiable agreement with Nicaragua to stop its aid to the guerrilla movements in Central America, Commander Bayardo Arce said:

[Begin Bayardo Arce recording] I am not surprised by the general terms of the (?note). [Words indistinct] The doctrine put into practice by the U.S. Government [words indistinct] to neutralize U.S. and world public opinion in order to advance in its (?aggressive actions) and soften the Nicaraguan [words indistinct]. Therefore, Shultz' statements in the letter are no surprise. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN, USSR AMBASSADORS SCORE U.S. POLICY

FL242310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico, 24 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Nicaraguan and USSR ambassadors here, Mauricio Cuadra and Rostislav Sergeyev, reiterated today their condemnation of U.S. intervention in Central America, which they called an obstacle to the efforts of the Contadora Group.

The Nicaraguan diplomat reaffirmed his country's right to acquire arms to defend itself. The USSR ambassador said that his government will maintain normal relations with the Central American nation and that the sale of conventional arms is included in these relations.

After stressing that we have a right to self-defense and, for this reason, buy arms wherever we can, Mauricio Cuadra stated that a U.S. offensive against Nicaragua is planned for the next few months because Ronald Reagan is seeking a way to strengthen his electoral position. We will not be, the ambassador added, Reagan's electoral pawn. Our people are arming themselves and preparing to defend our territory and eventually, if it becomes a question of doing so, expel the invaders.

He denied that Nicaragua is contributing to the arms race in Central America and stated that his country's people are determined to defend their revolutionary progress, although by doing so [the enemy] might be able to destroy us physically.

Rostislav Sergeyev reaffirmed his government's support of the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group and defended the sale of conventional Soviet arms to Nicaragua while demanding an end to foreign interference in Central America.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON REBEL, U.S. MANEUVERS

PA202320 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Commander Julio Ramos, chief of intelligence of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], last night said that the counterrevolutionary forces are planning a new escalation of aggression against the national territory between November and December. He said that this aggression will coincide with the high point of the U.S. maneuvers off the Central American coasts.

Ramos charged that the counterrevolutionaries will try to occupy a city and install a provisional government that will seek the aid of Central American countries. Commenting on the U.S. maneuvers and what they represent to Nicaragua, Commander Ramos said:

[Begin recording] We can state that the counterrevolutionary plans coincide with the most intense moment, military speaking, of the U.S. maneuvers. The U.S. troops themselves do not represent a danger to the Nicaraguan revolution. We are talking about the 3,000 or 5,000 troops. What we have to be careful about is the installation of landing fields they have built, the communications centers they have installed, and the airborne battalions that could facilitate the intervention of the Rapid Deployment Forces troops from U.S. territory against our territory. Therefore, those maneuvers have an aggressive character. They lay the logistical, command, and communications groundwork. With these logistics, field hospitals, communications, air transport, and landing fields, they can guarantee the deployment of larger forces from U.S. continental territory to attack our revolution. In the military aspect, this is the aggressive character of those maneuvers.

Meanwhile, we continue to be the object of reconnaissance flights by [words indistinct]. We continue to be the object of reconnaissance flights by the North Americans, who, violating our airspace, have been carrying out photographic reconnaissance along the (?Rivas) [words indistinct] and the border with Honduras, in some cases in an open and barefaced way.

Meanwhile, the U.S. fleet off the Nicaraguan coast has maintained up to two frigates or destroyers in the area of the Gulf. However, it is not ruled out that in November there will be a relatively large fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

To conclude, [words indistinct] the first experience last year, the EPS has been strengthening the people's militias [words indistinct], supplying weapons to the militias in the interior. In Matagalpa, Jinotega, and the areas affected by the counterrevolutionary bands, not hundreds but thousands of militiamen have been supplied with weapons. They carry out their normal productive tasks, and organized in small units that range from platoons to battalions they also fight the counterrevolutionary bands. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

PA241653 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report released today by the Interior Ministry's 6th Region, from 1 to 16 July, 42 kidnappings were perpetrated by Mike Lima's task forces in the sector of (Bramadero), Planes de Milan, Jinotega Department, in addition to an attack on a militia post in Las Playitas, where 7 peasant companeros were killed.

The report also pointed out that on 2 August the counterrevolutionaries ambushed an EPS [Sandinist People's Army] military vehicle on the road to San Rafael del Norte. Four peasant companeros were killed.

From 5 to 8 August, operational groups from Tono's task force kidnapped 22 peasants, forcing them to carry military equipment in their operations.

The report also referred to the events of 12 August in the sector of Los Cedros, Bocaycito, where 17 peasant companeros were killed while traveling in a bus.

In addition, between 31 August and 8 September, Renato's task force sabotaged a lumber company in (Guapayanda), set fire to the villages of (Anito) and (Achiote), and murdered 18 peasants. It also kidnapped a still undetermined number of peasant companeros, who will be used to carry weapons and military equipment, the report added.

On 15 October, a retreating counterrevolutionary group reached the area of El Cua, (Rio Cano de la Cruz). The group threw a grenade into peasant Vicente Montenegro's house, killing his wife and three children.

On 1 September, an adult education teacher was murdered in the village of (Anito), and the village's chapel and school were burned down.

In September, 17 militia members were murdered in the areas of El Guapinol, Planes de Milan, and (Aclamadero). The counterrevolutionaries also attacked the Yacalguas cooperative, killing four peasant companeros and wounding seven.

Finally, in the same month, in the area of (Tabaco), 20 km from Wiwil, Matagalpa Department, Renato's counterrevolutionary group murdered five peasants.

Two construction workers were wounded on 2 October, when 80 to 100 counterrevolutionaries ambushed a MICONS [Ministry of Construction] stationwagon in the area of Los Chile. On the same day, the counterrevolutionary groups in that area, 5 km south of Pantasma, set fire to five MICONS trucks. The counterrevolutionaries stopped 60 workers who were traveling in these vehicles and kidnapped 27 of them.

On 3 October, a group of Somozist beasts kidnapped eight peasants in the area of (Bocana de Tagua).

This information was released by the Interior Ministry's 6th Region -- Matagalpa and Jinotega -- and it repeats the information that a group of some 300 counterrevolutionaries led by Mike Lima raided the valley of Pantasma, Jinotega Department, directing mortar fire at the Sandinist Police installations, MINEDA, [expansion unknown], PROCAMPO [Directorate for Peasant Promotion], INCAFE [Nicaraguan Coffee Institute], and a health center. They also set fire to eight tractors and a station wagon.

This latest terrorist action resulted in the murder of 47 Nicaraguans, including 14 members of the militias and a member of the FSLN.

JOURNALISTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE EFFORT

PA242121 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, UPN, has updated its list of war correspondents in answer to a government call to strengthen national defense in view of the escalation in counterrevolutionary actions and the possibility of U.S. intervention. During a meeting held this weekend in the Alvaro Montoya Lara Newsmens Hall, the UPN presented a report on the current national situation. The participants issued a statement in which they committed themselves to redouble their efforts in preparation for the upcoming ideological struggle. They also expressed support for the measures taken by the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization in response to the appeal made by the Government Junta.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS STATE COUNCIL MEMBERS

PA202020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] On welcoming a delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic Patriotic Popular Front [FPPRH], Leticia Herrera, State Council vice president and guerrilla commander, today said: Now that Nicaragua is being attacked, your visit is timely.

The Hungarian parliamentarians, headed by Dr (Bouda Sutto), director of the International Relations Department of the FPPRH National Council and secretary of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, met with the State Council board of directors in order to learn about the progress and operation of our co-legislative organ.

During this meeting between the members of the Hungarian parliament and their Nicaraguan counterparts, Commander Vicky Herrera [as heard] indicated the Sandinist people's willingness to face up to the misinformation and blackmail campaign promoted by the Reagan administration. She also added that the tense situation the country is living through forces the State Council to reorient its operation.

RAMIREZ STRESSES 'DIALOGUE' COMMITMENT

PM201554 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Oct 83 p 2

[Interview with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez by Rafael Fraguas in Madrid on 15 October]

[Text] Madrid -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, 41, father of three, is one of the top leaders of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of Reconstruction, with the rank of senior minister. A lawyer by profession and a writer, he was formerly secretary general of the Central American Amalgamated University System. On his way home from Yugoslavia and Algeria, where he has been strengthening "Nicaragua's bond with the Nonaligned Movement," he stopped over in Madrid, where he talked to me yesterday.

Had he been in Managua yesterday, he said, "I would have told Kissinger -- and the same goes for any other American -- that Washington has chosen a mistaken policy with respect to our country. The United States wants to make us negotiate on our knees. In Monday's attack on Puerto Corinto, which must unquestionably be attributed to the CIA," he said, "30,000 people were nearly burned alive. Fortunately, the tanks attacked were very old and, instead of exploding, collapsed."

According to the Nicaraguan leader, this visit by Kissinger "reminds me of Christmas 1972, when the U.S.-Vietnam talks in Paris were at a standstill and the United States bombed Hanoi. Kissinger has come to Managua empty-handed; he has not made us give way. He has no desire to resolve problems at the negotiating table. We do have this desire, however. Nicaragua has received visits from Stone and Motley, under secretary of state for Latin American affairs. Today (yesterday -- EL PAIS editor's note) Kissinger is in Managua. We will carry on talking. We believe that the framework for negotiation is Contadora," Ramirez said.

"We will never permit Ronald Reagan any kind of initiative in either the political or military contexts. We will not permit the United States to impose on us the rules of the military, diplomatic, or political game. We will not grant it the political opportunity to say that Henry Kissinger, Langhorne Motley or anyone else was unable to talk to us and that we deserve whatever future it imposes on us. That is why we are conducting a dialogue with it."

Sergio Ramirez acknowledges that the Nicaraguan authorities now talk less about institutionalization, about the electoral process in Nicaragua, "because we are devoted to defense," he explained. "The time could come when the CIA will force us not to talk about elections," initially scheduled for 1985.

Concerning doubts about the Nicaraguan regime's stability, Sergio Ramirez smiled broadly. "Listen, we recently distributed 30,000 rifles among the population of the cooperatives in the border villages. If our population did not want Sandinism, it only had to turn those rifles against us. Our people are determined to defend their revolution, and it is that determination that defines the people's revolutionary power."

He says of former Sandinist leader Eden Pastora that "he is heading toward the Somozist FDN group, but wants to be in charge of it, and the CIA is demanding that he join it as just another member of that organization's leadership."

He stressed that the harm that it was intended to cause to Spanish-Nicaraguan relations in connection with the Basque Homeland and Liberty member arrested in Costa Rica "would have been very serious."

"The United States is working to deal us such a blow that we will have to depend solely on the Eastern bloc, to force us into an obligatory alignment, which we obviously do not want. Washington wants to convince its European NATO allies that unless they support it in its aggression against Nicaragua, the European countries will be harming the entire Atlantic alliance and placing it in jeopardy."

Sees Algeria as Model

PM211027 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Oct 83 p 12

[Interview with Dr Sergio Mercado Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by APS in Algiers -- date not given; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Ramirez] "Our visit to Algeria is aimed at further strengthening the excellent ties between our two countries.

In the framework of our foreign policy, we give priority to our relations with countries like Algeria which attained independence through armed struggle against colonialism and have succeeded in building a political, social, and economic model in keeping with the specific conditions of their situation."

"In this context, Algeria represents an exemplary model for us, and the path which we want to follow in keeping with a specific Nicaraguan revolutionary model," Dr Sergio Ramirez noted, stressing that "Algeria and Nicaragua are two countries which are particularly active within the Nonaligned Movement."

North American imperialism is making every effort to destabilize the progressive and revolutionary countries in Latin America, and especially in Central America.

The Nicaraguan revolution is the object of continual attacks and many kinds of aggression launched by counterrevolutionaries from neighboring countries and armed by Washington. In order to break the grip in which imperialism is trying to clamp the Nicaraguan revolution, the people and government are organizing a political, economic, and social response, avoiding traps and provocations from the country's enemies.

"At the military level, we have reached a high degree of organization among the people to defend their homeland and their revolution," the Sandinist leader said in this connection. "The people are organized into territorial militias. They are defending their cities, their places of work, and their cooperatives. The people are also participating in the reserve battalions, which specialize in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries alongside the Sandinist People's Army, whose mission is to defend the revolution and contain any attack on the country's integrity."

"At the political level," the Sandinist leader also said, "we are anxious to establish our political defense in multifaceted international relations and in their diversity [as published] and to rely on and be supported by the democratic, progressive, and nonaligned countries and other political and social forces in the world."

Discussing his government's initiatives to defuse the tense situation which exists in Central America, Dr Sergio Ramirez also said: "We are trying to support the peace proposals made by the Contadora Group, but unfortunately the main obstacles come from the United States or its allies, such as the Honduran military government. The North American idea," the Nicaraguan leader explained, "is that of a military, and not a political solution. Consequently, the presence of U.S. soldiers in the area and of the U.S. Navy in Nicaragua's territorial waters, and the financial, material, and logistical support given to the counterrevolutionaries constantly form the search for a military solution which requires the fall of the Sandinist government and the implantation of a counterrevolutionary plan in Nicaragua."

Faced with this conflict situation, "our objectives are bound to be specific: above all we must defend the revolution on the military level. There is no question of us defending the revolution solely at the political level when we are suffering constant attacks at the military level." "However," Dr Sergio Ramirez added, "we still regard the framework of political negotiations as the necessary platform for any search for accord and peace and for strengthening the initiatives of the Contadora Group, within which we have always worked."

"However," the Sandinist leader said, "the progressive peoples' solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in the face of imperialism's plots and threats is undoubtedly a fact, as our delegation's visit to Algiers proves. This international solidarity is gradually making a breach in the blockade set up around Managua and is helping contain the threat of direct invasion."

Questioned on the present mission to Latin America which former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is leading, the Nicaraguan Government Junta member expressed the view that that maneuver by the Reagan administration is a diplomatic trick which, a few months before the U.S. primaries, aims to conceal the truth about the Latin American problem from the American people, making them believe that Washington is concerned about peace in the region.

With regard to the elections which the Sandinist junta will hold in 1985, Dr Ramirez stressed: "Nicaragua's independence means the consolidation of a democratic model which respects political pluralism in which, in addition to the Sandinist front, other forces would have the right to criticize and participate in political affairs, and the existence of a mixed economy in which, in addition to the people's forces, there would be other private sectors which would also have the right to play a part in rebuilding the count y," the Nicaraguan delegation leader said.

"It is on these bases," he explained, "that we will hold the 1985 elections and that we [apparent line drop] participation in political [apparent line drop]. Next year, in May, we will hold these elections in which the participation of different parties will be guaranteed. This has nothing to do with the fact that the Sandinist Front is a majority, vanguard force which has led the revolutionary process."

BARRICADA PRAISES 8 OCTOBER DEMONSTRATIONS

PA202325 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Editorial of the Managua newspaper BARRICADA on 18 October: "Power in the Street"]

[Text] An unmistakable demonstration of power is to be able to express it in the streets. This is a reality that characterizes all true revolutions, and ours is no exception. Saturday's mass demonstration, which easily attracted more than 100,000 people, showed the popular character of the revolution. The fact that it was called only a few hours in advance and without the use of the social communications media refutes the centers of imperialist propaganda. No one needs to tell this truth to Kissinger.

But although this is a clear truth, it will not change imperialism's aggressive plans because the popular character of our revolution is exactly the reason for the aggression we are suffering. The only objective of the aggressive activity of imperialism and its oligarchic allies is the destruction of the revolution due to its popular content and the bad example that it represents for their plans of domination in Central America. They know this deep down. But with their propaganda, they have tried to twist the facts and portray our country as a totalitarian nation and their anti-Nicaraguan crusade as the salvation of democracy.

Mr Kissinger's visit to the Central American countries was not unrelated to the objectives of that policy of twisting facts. But regardless of how imperialist propaganda wants to present it, or however Kissinger and company want to interpret it, there is something they will have to remember even though they do not like it and despite the image they want to present about our revolution.

In no country that they refer to as democratic which they visited did they see the people's will expressed so freely in the streets as in Nicaragua, which they slanderously describe as totalitarian. One practically does not even have to explain this. In Guatemala and El Salvador, the people's will is expressed with weapons. In Honduras, the Yankee military intervention acts in collusion with the traditional oppression to prevent the expression of the people's will. In Costa Rica, a showcase that is increasingly becoming more tarnished, the people are caught between the anguish of the high cost of living and the ideological pressure of a lying press that has compromised with imperialism.

In Nicaragua, Kissinger cannot deny that he saw the people in the streets, even though his political interests will never permit him to admit it. In any case, he will never forget it, especially when he has to recommend to Reagan whether the aggression against our people be continued or stopped.

DPRK COMMERCIAL DELEGATION VISITS MANAGUA

PA211551 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] A high-level DPRK commercial delegation led by DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun has arrived in Managua. The DPRK delegation was welcomed by Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Dionisio Marengo. It is visiting Sandino's homeland to complete plans for future technical, economic, and commercial cooperation. Thus far, a $30-million line of credit has been agreed upon with the DPRK, with which Nicaragua maintains fraternal relations.

Ramirez, DPRK Official Meet

PA221759 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado met yesterday with DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun and expressed gratitude to him for the DPRK people's solidarity with Nicaragua. Choe Chong-kun is a member of a delegation that came here to sign technical assistance agreements between the DPRK and Nicaragua.

WORLD YOUTH FEDERATION LEADER ARRIVES 20 OCT

PA211805 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] I bring solidarity from millions of young people the world over, (Walid Mashi), president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, said. I am pleased to arrive in Sandinist territory, he declared on his arrival at the Sandino airport last night. He added that he was visiting Nicaragua in order to gain firsthand knowledge of the country's real situation.

(Mashi), a Libyan, told reporters that he was bringing an active message of solidarity from millions of young people all over the world who are affiliated with the federation.

He was greeted at the airport by Father Fernando Cardenal and Carlos Carrion, leaders of the 19 July Youth, an affiliate of the world youth organization.

2,000 MISKITO FAMILIES MOVED TO 'SAFER' AREAS

PA221749 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Guillermo Adolfo Porras has reported that some 2,000 Miskito families, primarily from the communities of Pantasma, Yali, (El Pua), Waslala and Wiwili, have been moved to safer areas in which the Sandinist People's Army exerts better surveillance in an effort to render them safe from the Somozist counterrevolutionaries' criminal attacks and to promote production.

Porras made this announcement while releasing 47 peasants who were forced to work for imperialism's guardsmen.

NEWSMAN, ARCHBISHOP ON CENSORSHIP, CONTROLS

PM201533 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Oct 83 p 9

[Lars Hellberg dispatch: "Tough Censorship, Strict Controls in Nicaragua"]

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct -- "We are in an emergency situation. It could be dangerous to talk to you." This is how Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo summed up the situation of the Catholic Church in today's Managua. The situation is the same for other groups opposed to the Sandinist regime. "But it is not hopeless," Western diplomats said.

At the daily LA PRENSA, Pedro Chamorro Barrios and his colleagues are fighting a seemingly hopeless battle against censorship. "LA PRENSA is not an opposition newspaper. We do not print anything other than what the censor has expressly approved and what we expect in advance will be accepted," said the editor of the newspaper, which has an important share of the honor for the fact that the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown.

His father was murdered on the open street by Somoza's security forces. In the past, the newspaper building was bombed to pieces by the then military machine. Today, Barrios is required to send copies of his newspaper's pages to the censor 24 hours before it goes on sale. It happened that the censor banned 90 percent of the news items, with the result that the paper did not appear that day. The encouraging thing is that this collection of old, approved news is sold in a daily edition of 56,000. This can only be seen as a pathetic declaration of solidarity with what the public knows would have been published if Nicaragua did not have press censorship.

"Censorship is often arbitrary. It affects all sorts of things," said the editor, who assured me that the fight will go on. The Sandinist-controlled press also attacks LA PRENSA daily and, while the censor censors the paper's replies, then calls for a defense due to the lack of reaction.

How would an editorial in LA PRENSA have looked if Barrios had still been able to write editorials? "One of them," he said, "would have raised the indoctrination from the age of six in the schools. I have a daughter who is learning to read by spelling words like "rifle." The Sandinists' goal is to assure themselves of eternal power over Nicaragua, just as it was for Somoza."

"Another day we would have raised the Sandinists' misuse of power, characterized by the fact that the party is subordinating the whole state apparatus to itself," the editor said.

He declined to answer a question about where the Nicaraguan people stand. But an opinion poll which the paper conducted a while ago showed that only 35 percent of the people support the regime. That opinion poll was never published. The Sandinist regime heard of it and managed to pass a law forbidding opinion polls the day before it was to appear.

The encouraging thing, however, is that the Sandinists obviously do not dare to close the paper. And in the face of international criticism, the regime is also able to point to the fact that there is a so-called opposition newspaper.

The Catholic Church finds itself in a comparable situation. "We have long found ourselves in a crisis situation. Today we are practically on a war footing with the regime," the archbishop said. The texts of sermons are subjected to censorship in line with what LA PRENSA has to tolerate. People on their way to church are often arrested, while the gatherings are disturbed by loudspeakers vibrating with insults and Sandinist slogans. On one occasion one of the archbishop's closest assistants was forced out into the street naked. A situation which was duly photographed by the state press in an attempt to undermine the church's position -- in religious, cultural, and political respects.

The grotesque episode was accompanied by rumors that the naked priest had been found in a woman's bed busy with tasks completely different from those which a celibate priest is appointed to pursue. "There are many ways of killing," the archbishop said, referring to the injustices against the church and its people. "But at the same time, are there not priests who support the regime?" I asked.

"The Sandinists talk a lot about a people's church. There can be no doubt that those priests who support the regime have considerable influence on people's thinking. And internationally in particular they win sympathy. Nicaragua is on its way toward becoming an experimental laboratory for so-called liberation theologists."

"Many people come here from other countries, look around for a couple of days, and return home to write articles about Nicaragua. But our problem is that we cannot fulfill our religious functions as a result of the regime's excessive actions," the archbishop said.

"Was the situation better under the Somoza dictatorship?" I asked.

"No. The Sandinist regime has done a lot that is good. The campaign against illiteracy and for better education is an example. But once again it is accompanied by indoctrination," the archbishop said, pointing out that the most important element in this struggle is the fight for the next generation.

However, as far as the comparison with the Somoza regime is concerned, he pointed out that no religious events were disturbed in those days. Several priests were thrown out of the country, but they were never interrupted by political slogans, as the pope was during his visit to Managua.

"Is it possible to reach an understanding with the present regime?" I asked.

"Civilized human beings ought to be able to discuss the problems. In our view, society must be built on four foundation stones: Truth, peace with justice, love, and, above all, freedom. We do not have that today, and we will be subjected to greater pressure, to greater sufferings," the outspoken archbishop said in summing up.

For all opposition groups still active, uncertainty, the regime's unpredictability, is the worst thing. But at the same time, it also gives the hope of which many diplomats speak.

The chief of the council for private industry, which is also normally part of the Sandinists' power apparatus, Inriqui Bolanos, put it as follows: "They could confiscate everything we own, and for the most varied of reasons. The Sandinist regime has deceived us, but we have succeeded in slowing down the pace of developments. The other day they confiscated a newly-built installation, paid for with an investment of 12 million [currency unspecified].

"But the uncertainty also means that there could be a sudden change. It could come from within; no one knew anything about internal disagreements before Commandante Cero left the junta and went into exile. The change could also come from outside. At the same time, we know that the regime needs a private sector, partly to acquire foreign currency, partly to have a "mixed economy" to point to on the international credit market," he pointed out.

"How long can private industry put up with this uncertainty?" I asked.

"Everybody has their limit. Some people have already left Nicaragua. But we do not intend to run away, as the Cubans did. We are trying to do things differently."

"Is there any hope that this will do any good?" I asked.

"The other form of reaction failed in Cuba. Let us at least try," said Bolanos, whose organization no longer takes part in the meetings of the legislative council. It stays away in protest against what others outside the country call the Sandinists' betrayal.

Neither he nor other opposition elements hide their fear of what tomorrow might bring. But as of today, the Sandinists face a talkative and -- given the circumstances -- vociferous opposition.

TIPITAPA FUGITIVES KILLED RESISTING ARREST

PA201925 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry yesterday issued a communique reporting the death of fugitives Juan Pablo Joya Pichardo and Leonidas Chamorro Perez on 18 October at 2300 near km 18 on the old road to Leon. The former Somozist guardsmen, who escaped from Tipitapa prison on 9 October, opened fire on agents when told to surrender and were killed when the agents were forced to return the fire.

The authorities found two 38-cal revolvers used by the slain fugitives in the shootout.

ARDE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CONTACTS WITH CUBA

PA202005 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Oct 83 pp A-1, A-14

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, communique entitled "ARDE Puts an End to the Matter of Contacts With Cuba"]

[Text] After learning of the statements made by a Castroist leader on the talks with ARDE, and in order to put an end to the discussion on this subject, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, points out finally to the Nicaraguan people and the world:

1. ARDE fights the FSLN's Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism which is supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union. That is to say, we fight communism.

If we advocate a dialogue as a means to solve the political conflicts with maturity, it is in order to fulfill the patriotic duty of seeking for the Nicaraguan people a legitimate path that will take us to the democratic recovery of our revolution without submission or intervention.

2. ARDE's struggle against the repressive Managua regime is supported by all the Nicaraguan people. This struggle is specifically expressed in the heroic fight that the thousands of ARDE combatants carry out against totalitarianism. This struggle becomes constantly more intense and brings the final victory closer.

3. We the undersigned reassert that the initiative in this unofficial and preliminary contact with the Cuban regime came from Cuban officials through Manuel Mora Valverde, leader of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party.

4. We vigorously reject the mean stance of opportunists, distorters, and pro-Somozist sectors who try to spread uncertainty among the Nicaraguans and the world's democrats regarding our genuinely democratic and revolutionary stance. This is final. We are democrats and we are revolutionaries.

5. To the new Cuban filibusters and those from other countries who have intervened in our homeland, we repeat what we said in our 15 April 1983 proclamation.

"GET OUT OF NICARAGUA OR BE EXPELLED OR KILLED"

"Without totalitarianism or a return to the past"

Commander Eden Pastora, Sandino Revolutionary Front
Alfonso Robelo, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement
Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity
Jose Davila, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front
Central America, 16 October 1983
Alvaro Altamirano, ARDE representative in Panama
19 October 1983

FSR MEMBERS ON U.S. GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED TOUR

PA211610 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Carlos Coronel and (Juan Jacobo Espinoza), noted members of the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FSR, a political-military organization that is affiliated with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, traveled to the United States on Monday at the invitation of the U.S. Government and several labor organizations to explain the political situation in Central America -- particularly the agony being suffered by the Nicaraguans under the totalitarian regime of the nine Marxist-Leninists, who daily cause further bloodshed in our country -- to that country's citizens.

This tour, which will involve several U.S. states, will also permit an assessment of the Give a Dollar for Freedom Campaign that was initiated by our Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. We can tell the Nicaraguan people, even now, that the campaign has been highly successful, the aid for our cause offered by the U.S. workers and employees has been massive, another reason why victory for our cause is near!

FIDEL CASTRO'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON GRENADA

FL260649 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0528 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Press conference given by Cuban President Fidel Castro on the events taking place in Grenada -- live in Spanish with simultaneous translation into English]

[Text] [Press conference in progress] [Castro] We want to clear up all events and circumstances with respect to the topic to which I will be referring. I do not know how the coordination of the translation into in English has been organized. Maybe I can speak in Spanish while the translator speaks in English. We do not want to make it lengthy.

Declaration of the Cuban Party and Government on the Imperialist Intervention in Grenada:

The painful internal events in Grenada that resulted in the death of Comrade Bishop and other Grenadian leaders are known by all the people.

In the 20 October declaration, the Government of Cuba explained in detail the evolution of events and expressed the fear and worthy principled position of our country with respect to the events, and warned that imperialism would try to obtain the maximun benefit possible from the tragedy that had occurred.

But above all, Cuba's strict policy to fully abstain in every way from interferring in the internal affairs of the party, government, and people of Grenada was specifically stressed. The merits of that principled policy can be appreciated now more than ever as it becomes obvious that the Cuban personnel in Grenada had the fighting capability with which they could have attempted to influence the course of the domestic events.

The weapons in the hands of the Cuban construction workers and collaborations in Grenada had been assigned to them by Bishop and the leadership of the party and Government of Grenada so that they could defend themselves in case of external aggression against Grenada, as has unfortunately been the case. They were mainly light infantry weapons. Those weapons were under the custody of our own personnel in the area of residence. They were not supposed to be used in any internal conflict, and they were neither used nor would they ever be used for it.

No fortifications were built because it was not logical to do so in times of peace in an area of an airport, one exclusively of a civilian nature. Something else, when the invasion of Grenada took place, the weapons in the hands of the Cubans only had less than one magazine of ammunition per rifle.

After Bishop's death and Cuba's declaration, relations between our party and the new Grenadian leadership were extremely cold and in a certain way tense. But, we were not willing, under any circumstances, to play the game of imperialism and abandon the people of Grenada by suspending the cooperation and work of our construction workers, physicians, teachers, and other specialists. Actually, we did not even suspend the services of the military security advisers.

Future relations with the new leadership would be determined by the behavior of the new leaders, and their domestic and foreign policies, in the hope that the revolutionary process could be saved, even though it seemed possible only through a miracle of wisdom and serenity on the part of the Grenadian people themselves and the international progressive movement.

Relations with the new government had to be decided. But aside from the aforementioned reasons concerning our cooperation with the Grenadian people, at the very moment when it was announced that powerful U.S. naval forces were advancing toward Grenada, it was morally impossible to consider the evacuation of the Cuban personnel from Grenada. On the other hand, the new Grenadian leadership, because of the imminent danger it was facing, in the name of the security of the fatherland was requesting our cooperation, to which it was not easy to accede after the events that had taken place in the country. Many messages were exchanged on these matters between Cuba and our representative in Grenada, who was in turn expressing the Grenadian request.

Now a very important matter. In the face of an imminent aggression, on 22 October, Saturday, in the afternoon, Comrade Fidel sent the following message to the Cuban representative in Grenada: I feel that organizing our personnel's immediate evacuation at a time when U.S. forces were approaching would be highly demoralizing and dishonorable for our country in the eyes of world public opinion.

A large-scale Yankee aggression against us could take place at any time in Grenada against our collaborators, in Nicaragua against our physicians, teachers, technicians, builders, and others, in Angola against our troops and civilian personnel, or right here in Cuba. We must always be ready and keep our morale high in the face of that painful possibility. I can well understand how difficult it is for you, as well as for us here, to risk compatriots in Grenada after the gross mistakes made on the Grenadian side and the tragic developments that followed.

But our position has been unequivocably and honorably clarified, so much so that it has been received with great respect everywhere. It is not of the new Government of Grenada we must think now, but of Cuba, its honor, its people, its fighting morale.

I believe that in the face of this new situation we must strengthen our defenses, keeping in mind the possibility of a surprise attack by the Yankees. This danger that has been created fully justifies our doing so. If the United States intervenes, we must vigorously defend ourselves as if we were in Cuba, in our campsites, in our closest workplaces, [but] only if we are directly attacked. I repeat, only if we are directly attacked. Thus we would just be defending ourselves, not the government or its leaders.

If the Yankees land on the runway areas, near the university, or in the surrounding areas to evacuate their citizens, fully refrain from interfering. Advisors from the Army and the Ministry of the Interior are to stay at their posts awaiting new orders, so as to receive information and try to exert as much positive influence as possible on the behavior of the Army and the security forces toward the people.

The Vietnam Heroico vessel is to be kept there by all means. An effort should be made to put children and people who are not essential to indispensable services and work there on the first plane that lands on the island.

To inform Grenadian leaders Austin and Layne verbally of the following answers to their statements:

That our force which is mainly made up of civilian collaborators is too small to be taken as a factor of military importance in the face of a large-scale invasion. That sending of reinforcements is impossible and unthinkable. That the political situation created inside the country due to conflicts with the people, due to events, the death of Bishop and that of other leaders, external isolation, and so forth, considerably weaken the defensive capacity of the country, a logical consequence of the grave errors committed by the Grenadian revolutionaries.

That because of this situation, the present military and political conditions are the worst to organize a solid and efficient resistance against the invaders which, without the participation of the people, is practically impossible. That they must think of some way of achieving a reconciliation with the people, maybe one of these could be clarifying Bishop's death and that of other leaders, clearly identifying those responsible.

That the Grenadian Government may try to avoid pretexts for intervention, offering and reiterating publicly basic guarantees and total facilities for evacuation of personnel from the United States, from England, and so forth. That nevertheless, should the invasion take place anyway, their duty is to die fighting, no matter how difficult and disadvantageous the conditions may be. That Cuban personnel have instructions to remain in their camps and continue the work on the airport. That they shall adopt defensive measures and shall fortify the place as much as possible in order to defend themselves effectively from a surprise attack from abroad.

That you are in constant communication with the leaders of our party and that if an imperialist attack takes place you will receive immediate instructions concerning what you should do [as heard]. That they must maintain maximum calmness and nerve under these circumstances if they wish to preserve the possibility of survival for the Grenadian revolutionary process. That Cuba shall try to launch, together with other progressive countries, a strong campaign against the threats of the United States against Grenada.

Something that is also very important: At 9 pm, on that very same Saturday, October 22, through the Interests Section, we sent the following message to the Government of the United States: That the U.S. side is aware of the developments in Grenada, that it is also aware of our position on these developments and of our determination of not interfering in the internal affairs of that country. That we are aware of their concern for the many U.S. residents there.

We are also concerned about the hundreds of Cuban collaborators who are working on various projects and about the reports that U.S. naval forces are approaching Grenada. According to our reports, no U.S. or foreign citizen has run into any problem, nor has our personnel met with problems.

It is convenient that we maintain contacts regarding this matter in order to cooperate if any type of difficulty arises and so that any measure regarding the security of these persons can be resolved favorably, without violence and without any type of interference in the country. This was the message that was sent to the U.S. Government at 2100 on Saturday 22 October.

As soon as the agreement of a group of Yankee satellite [countries] in the Caribbean region to send troops to Grenada was learned of, the new leadership of that country reiterated its request that Cuba send reinforcements.

Comrade Fidel on Sunday night, 23 October, sent the following message to Cuba's embassy in Grenada: Jamaica, St Lucia, and Barbados do not have sufficient forces to invade Grenada. If this occurs, it is just a simple pretext of the Yankees so that they can interfere immediately afterward. In this case, you must strictly obey the instructions that you received yesterday.

You must verbally transmit the following answer to the Grenadian leadership: That Jamaica, St Lucia, and Barbados do not have sufficient forces to invade Grenada. If this occurs, they can defeat them with their own forces, without major difficulty. That, if this takes place, then it could be a pretext for the Yankees to act directly. If this is the case, then the Grenadian revolutionaries must try to win over the people in order to defend the country, they must be ready to fight to the last man, and they must create the conditions for a lengthy resistance against foreign invasion and occupation.

That, Cuba cannot send reinforcements, not only because it is materially impossible in face of the overwhelming superiority of U.S. air and naval forces in the region, but also because, politically, if it is a question of a struggle among Caribbeans, then it must not send reinforcements so as not to justify a U.S. intervention. That, on the other hand, the unfortunate events that have occurred in Grenada make it morally impossible before our people and the world the useless sacrifice of sending such reinforcements to fight against the United States.

That, in view of our country's honor, morality, and dignity, we are keeping Cuban personnel there at a time when powerful Yankee naval forces are approaching Grenada. That, if Grenada is invaded by the United States, Cuban personnel will defend its positions within its camps and work areas with all the energy and courage of which it is capable. That, due to the fact that it is a limited force, no other type of mission can be assigned to it.

That, the Grenadian revolutionaries have the exclusive responsibility for having created this difficult and unfavorable political and military situation for the revolutionary process in the political and military fields.

That, the Cuban personnel in Grenada, within the difficult conditions that have arisen, will know how to honorably obey the task that our revolution has assigned them under these circumstance. That, regarding the question of military advice, due to this situation, all possible cooperation will be given the personnel in view of this situation.

That, it is necessary to continue with the adequate political and diplomatic efforts on their part to prevent intervention without the concession of principles on our part. That, we ourselves will make every possible effort in this respect.

After this message, the Grenadians continued to insist on plans that in our judgment were, in some aspects, unreal and not politically feasible. They also wanted to sign a formal agreement regarding what each involved party had to carry out in the military field and they also wanted to subordinate the Cuban construction workers and collaborators to the Grenadian Army.

During the course of the afternoon of 24 October the following essential points were transmitted to the Grenadian leadership: That, Cuban personnel will defend the positions in which they currently find themselves. In other words, the runway up to the fill-in of (Harvey) Bay and the area between Salines Point and Mount Rose if there is a large-scale U.S. invasion.

That our personnel have neither the means nor the strength to fulfill any other mission; nor the moral and international justification under present circumstances to do so in any other location which is not their area of work.

That, it is clear to us that if it is a case of just the evacuation of foreign personnel, we would not be facing an invasion and, under those circusmatances, we suppose they would find the solution with those involved.

That because of that, the American University and the surrounding area should be under the custody of Grenadians themselves, if they feel it is necessary and convenient. The American University is located near one of the ends of the runway the Cubans are building. Perhaps it would be better if that area were free of military personnel so it would not be regarded as a war zone, thereby justifying armed actions by imperialism under the pretext of evacuating its citizens.

That, there is no need for informal agreement between us.

That, the orders regarding what the Cuban personnel can do in case of war can only be given by the Government of Cuba. This message, which should have been delivered by 0800, 25 October, Tuesday, did not even reach the addresses. U.S. intervention in Grenada took place in early dawn.

The Cuban representative and personnel strictly abided by the orders of the party and Government of Cuba, which was to fight if they were attacked at their camp and working area. In the early hours of the day, while the U.S. troops were landing with helicopters in the area of the university, there was no combat with the Cubans who had taken a defensive position in the area referred to previously.

Around 0800, Grenadian time, 0700 Cuban time, U.S. troops started to advance from different directions toward the Cuban positions, and the combat started. At 0830, Cuban time, 25 October, the U.S. Government responded to the Cuban message sent on the evening of Saturday, 22 October -- that is, nearly 3 days later. The note read: "The United States of America Interest Section of the Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba and has the honor to inform the minister that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, acting out of great concern of its members for the anarchy, bloodshed, and callous disregard for human life of the island of Grenada, has asked the United States Government to assist the armed forces of its member states to restore security in Grenada. In response to this request, and taking into consideration the need to safeguard the lives of hundreds of U.S. citizens now in Grenada, the U.S. Government has agreed to the request.

"Consequently, armed forces from the member states of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, supported by those of the United States, Barbados, and Jamaica, have entered Grenada for the purpose of restoring order and public safety. The U.S. Government is aware that military and civilian personnel of the Republic of Cuba are present in Grenada. It has taken into full account the message on this subject which was delivered on the night of 22 October from the Ministry of Foreign Relations to the acting chief of U.S. Interest Section in Havana.

"It wishes to assure the Government of the Republic of Cuba that all efforts are being and will continue to be made to ensure the safety of each person while order is being restored. This personnel will be granted safe passage from Grenada as soon as conditions permit. The Government of the United States accepts the Cuban proposal of 22 October to maintain due respect concerning the safety of the personnel of each side.

"The appropriate civilian representative with the United States Armed Forces present in Grenada has been instructed to be in contact with the Cuban ambassador in Grenada to ensure that every consideration is given to the safety of Cuban personnel on the island and to facilitate the necessary steps with Grenadian authorities for their prompt evacuation.

"The U.S. Armed Forces will be prepared to assure this evacuation at the earliest possible moment on ships of third countries.

"On the other hand, should there be a vessel of the Cuban Merchant Marine, not a warship, in Grenadian waters at this time, that vessel may be authorized to conduct the evacuation of Cuban personnel. In addition, any Cuban views communicated to the U.S. Department of State through the Cuban Interests Section in Washington or through the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, will be given immediate attention.

"The Government of the United States calls upon the Government of the Republic of Cuba, in the interests of the personal safety of all concerned, to advise its citizens and forces in Grenada to remain calm and to cooperate fully with forces of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and with those of the United States, Jamaica, and Barbados. It asks that they be instructed to avoid any steps which might exacerbate the delicate situation in Grenada.

"Above all, the Government of the United States cautions the Government of the Republic of Cuba to refrain from sending any new military units or personnel to Grenada. The United States of America Interests Section of the Embassy of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba the assurances of its highest and most distinguished considerations."

When this note from the Government of the United States reached us, 1 and 1/2 hours had passed since U.S. troops had attacked Cuban personnel and 3 hours had passed since the landings had begun. Throughout today, Tuesday, 25 Octobe., the people of Cuba have been kept informed as throughly as possible on the details of the fighting and of the resolute and heroic resistance put up by the Cuban construction workers and collaborators who had had practically no time to even dig trenches or fortify their positions on rocky terrain in the face of a naval, air, and ground attack from U.S. elite troops.

The people know of the message exchanged between the commander in chief and Colonel Tortolo, the man in charge of Cuban personnel. This man, who had barely been in the country 24 hours on a working visit, with deeds and words has written in our modern history page worthy of Antonio Maceo.

At 5 PM, while intense fighting prevailed, the Government of the United States, through Mr Ferch, head of the U.S. Interests Section, sent the following message to Cuba:

"Cuban personnel stationed in Granada are not the target of U.S. troop action there. The United States is ready to cooperate with Cuban authorities in evacuation of its personnel to Cuba. The United States is aware that the armed Cuban personnel have neither the armament nor the ammunition reserves required for a protracted action. Therefore, to maintain a belligerent position would only provoke a senseless loss of human life. The United States does not want to portray the withdrawal Cuban armed personnel as a surrender. Finally, it regrets the armed clashes between armed men from both countries and considers that they have occurred due confusion and accidents brought about by the fact that the Cubans were near the operational sites of the multinational troops."

At 8:30 pm, the following response to the Government of the United States was turned over to Mr Ferch:

1. That we did everything possible to prevent the intervention. That in our note on Saturday we explained that no U.S. citizen or foreign national, according to our reports, was in any danger while at the same time expressed our willingness to cooperate in order to resolve problems without recourse to violence or intervention.

2. That the intervention is absolutely unjustifiable. That we had absolutely refrained from meddling in the country's internal affairs despite our friendship with and sympathy for Bishop.

3. That the response to our constructive note, delivered Saturday, 22 October at 9 pm, arrived on Tuesday, 25 October at 8:30 am, at the time when our personnel and installations at the airport had already been under attack by U.S. troops for 1 and 1/2 hours.

4. That we had no soldiers in Grenada but construction workers and civilian advisers, with the exception of a few tens of military advisers who were working with the Army security forces prior to Bishop's death. OUr men had been instructed to fight back only if attacked, and they were not the first to fire. Furthermore, they had been given instructions not to obstruct any action aimed at the evacuation of U.S. citizens in the area of the runway near the U.S. University. It was clear that if any attempt to occupy Cuban installations was made clashes would occur.

5. That our personnel have suffered an as yet undetermined number of dead and wounded in today's fighting.

6. That the attack by U.S. troops came as a surprise and there was no type of prior warning.

7. That although the Cuban personnel that are still in a position to resist are at a numerical, technical, and military disadvantage, their moral remains high and they are firmly prepared to continue to defend themselves if the attacks continue.

8. That, if there is a real intention to forestall further bloodshed, attacks against Grenadian and Cuban personnel who are still fighting should stop and an honorable way should be sought to put an end to a battle which far from honors the United States, a battle against small forces which, although unable to resist the overwhelming military superiority of U.S. forces -- even when losing the battle and sacrificing themselves -- could still inflict a costly moral defeat on the United States, the most powerful country in the world engaged in a war against one of the smallest nations on earth.

9. That the Cuban commander in Grenada has instructions to receive anyone who approaches to parley, listen to his views and transmit those views to Cuba.

10. It must be taken into account that some Grenadian units are fighting and they must receive the same treatement that the Cubans receive.

This was the answer that we addressed to the United States today.

The Cuban constructors and collaborators were still entrenched in several of their positions this evening in an unequal and difficult fight, but their morale and strength is at a very high level.

Very few reports were being received this evening from Grenada and communication was very difficult. The courageous and heroic Cuban constructors and collaborators have written an indelible page in the history of international solidarity. They have also undertaken the battle in Grenada in the name of the world's small nations and in the name of all the nations of the Third World in the face of the brutal aggression of imperialism. They have also fought for America and for their own fatherland as though they were defending the first trench for the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba there in Grenada. For the Yankee imperialists, Grenada can become in Latin America and the Caribbean what the Moncada was for the Batista tyranny in Cuba.

Eternal glory for the fallen Cubans and for those who have fought and continue to fight, defending their honor, principles, their tasks for internationalism, the fatherland, and their own personal integrity threatened by the unjustified, treacherous, and criminal imperialist attack.

Fatherland or death, we shall win.

Cuba, 25 October 1983.

[At this point the announcer indicates that the question and answer session begins]

[Question -- in English] What is the estimate of Cuban dead and wounded, and do you know whether prisoners have been taken?

[Answer] We still do not have sufficient information to be able to determine the number of dead, because the Cubans were defending themselves from several positions. We did not have direct communication with the individual positions. We were in communication with the embassy, and the diplomats at times were in communication with the command post, but it was not possible to obtain information about each isolated position due to the intensive fighting that went on during the day.

Regarding prisoners, we know, as I have already explained, that Cuban personnel had light infantry weapons. Regretably, no one believed that this would happen. Apparently there was a situation of peace.

No one had expected these events, first the domestic events, and then the external events. The rifles had ammunition quantities of 0.9 canisters [modulos]. Supposedly, three canisters are necessary for combat, in addition to several reserves. The Cubans had less than one canister; in other words, they had less than 300 rounds per rifle. After many hours of combat, they began to run out of ammunition. There might be a number of prisoners, but we are not certain; we don't know if there were 100 to (?150). There were also women, non-military personnel, and almost the entire staff of the Cuban Embassy in Grenada. We don't have the exact figures at this time.

[Unidentified reporter] I have a question regarding [words indistinct]. I believe it was AP, that there were Soviet advisers, and that some of them had been (?captured)?

[Castro] I have no knowledge, not even the slightest knowledge, about the presence of Soviet military advisers or Soviet technical advisers. I really have no knowledge about this. I believe that there were no Soviet advisers; I know that there were no military advisers. As for civilians, I think that there was a Soviet diplomatic representation, a small group of Soviet diplomats, but it is not true that there were Soviet advisers there; at least I don't have such information.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the U.S. Government replied to the response given by Cuba yesterday, or does the Cuban Government expect (?actions) [words indistinct]?

[Castro] Well, a period of time always elapses between the arrival of a note, its translation into Spanish, and the preparation of a reply and its delivery. We received the note at approximately 1800. It was quickly translated, and we promptly sent our reply, which was delivered to the U.S. Government at 2030. I imagine that there was enough time to deliver it to the U.S. Government. It was very clear, concrete, and precise, and they have had enough time to analyze it. Now, what will they decide? Will they try to find a solution; will they stop fighting and attacking; will they try to arrive at an honorable solution there; will they try to (?eliminate) all those who are resisting? This we don't know, but we have received news that they are mobilzing the 82d Airborne Division, to launch it against Grenada tomorrow. What will their final decision be? We don't know, but the U.S. Government has had time to receive our reply. It will decide whether the fighting will continue tomorrow, or whether it will try to obtain a military victory, which would be a Pyrrhic victory and a disastrous defeat in terms of morale.

[Name indistinct] of TIME magazine: You said that you had indirect communication with the Cuban workers in Grenada. When did you last direct communication with the Cuban workers today?

[Castro] A very strange thing happened. We had telephone communication with our representatives almost all the time at the embassy. At certain times, we also had communication with the command of the military personnel. However, when the fighting increased, they destroyed the means of communication, and we then had to use other methods of communication -- with the embassy, with the Cuban cargo ship that is currently in Grenada, and through other methods, in order to maintain conventional means of communication. Sometimes the embassy could communicate with the personnel command. This is how we received various reports. It was in this way, for example, that we learned from the head of the Cuban personnel there that the U.S. troops had, after many hours of fighting, sent a construction worker who had been arrested to explain that they didn't want any problems with the Cubans.

That coincided with the official message that we received afterward. Also, it was reported at the same time that a group of hostages, that is, the personnel that had run out of ammunition, had been sent in front of jeeps armed with cannon and machineguns toward our positions.

We thought that perhaps they were trying to parley, to establish communication. The Cuban military commander, responding to the sentiment of all his comrades, stated that they would not surrender under any circumstances. The emissary had said they were to propose surrender, but the commander had his instructions. He was ordered not to surrender under any... [changes thought] first, he was congratulated, and then he was ordered, if the adversary sent an emissary, to listen to that emissary and report the information immediately to Cuba. I believe their reply was very courageous and responsible. They replied that they had received their instructions, and would never surrender, under any circumstnces. That is what the commander of the Cuban military personnel reported.

Afterward, military actions continued. The Air Force and helicopters were used. They have used a lot of sophisticated military equipment.

By nightfall, the combat had become intense. There is relative calm now. Airplanes fly overhead, helicopters fly overhead, shots are heard, but the latest news is that no intense fighting is going on.

[Unidentified reporter] Exactly how many Cubans are in Grenada? How many personnel and military advisers are there?

[Castro] Look, I can tell you this -- there is no secret about it. I am sorry I do not have here the exact figures, but there are more than 700 Cubans. A vast majority -- more than 550 -- are construction workers. There is a large group of doctors, as well as some teachers, agricultural technicians, and some 40 military advisers. I did not reveal this information earlier because the statement would have been too lengthy. There is absolutely no secret about this. Besides, it is easy to prove that these are not military personnel, that they are actually civilian workers. Of course, all the Cuban workers receive military training. Evidence of the fact that they are workers and construction personnel can be seen in the excellent landing strip that they have built in such a short time; dozens of U.S. airplanes have been able to land on the air strip even though the airport is unfinished. We were planning to finish it in March.

This is absolute proof that they are construction workers. Besides, the U.S. news media can talk freely with the prisoners or with the hostages who were used as a front. They will be able to ascertain if they are professional soldiers or construction workers -- that is, if the evidence of the airport is not enough.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Castro] It is impossible to know what will happen because it does not depend on us alone. The ship, which was unarmed, was ordered to leave the bay. I understand that it is standing off by at least 12 miles. The ship has approximately a dozen crewmembers. The airplanes have been flying low over it all night -- perhaps this is physchological warfare. However, right now I could not attest to what will happen.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you considered the possibility [passage indistinct] an honorable solution to the dilemna? What would your (?decision) be?

[Castro] Well, as I explained in my message to the Grenadians, it was impossible to send reinforcements before the combat; besides, it was unthinkable. It was impossible because the U.S. squadrons and aircraft carriers were moving, and we had no means of transportation to send reinforcements. At any rate, no matter how many reinforcements we sent, they could not compare to the naval and air forces deployed by the United States. Thus, in practice this was impossible. But we also said that it was politically impossible, because, after the events which had taken place in Grenada and the mistakes committed by the revolutionaries themselves, there was no moral justification for sacrificing reinforcements that would never even have been able to reach their destination. For us, it would have, in essence, been a symbolic action, as it was absolutely impossible to send them from the practical point of view. From the political point of view, we did not consider it justifiable. While there exists an honorable solution, I would say that, first of all, the attacks on our forces must cease. I believe that the attacks on the Grenadian forces should also cease. Then we would be able to discuss some solution. However, while they are under fire, the only reply will be defense against attack if there is no other alternative. I have not pondered this, but there must be some kind of solution; the combat -- that is, the attacks -- must cease. Our forces have simply been defending themselves.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there a possibility that you will sacrifice the Cubans?

[Castro] Well, it would not be us, but the United States who would be sacrificing the Cubans. They initiated the attack; they have maintained the attack. We, based on an elemental principle of honor and on the legitimate right to self-defense, have been defending ourselves from these attacks. If our comrades must die under attack, they will be dying in an act of absolute and legitimate defense. What we cannot tell is whether they will [words indistinct] if they are attacked.

[Unidentified reporter] What can you tell us about the present government in Grenada and the participation of Grenadian troops in the fighting?

[Castro] Well, our opinion about the government... [changes thought] not really the government, because we have not wanted to pass judgment on the government. We have no right to pass judgment on the government. We based ourselves on the fact that there was a division within the revolution. It was painful and unpleasant. We foresaw that great damage would be done to the country because of this division. We even addressed the Grenadian leaders, the central committee, and asked them to try to solve these problems peacefully, without violence. We said that violence would greatly damage Grenada's image.

However, a popular uprising occurred in favor of Bishop. Passions flared and it ended in Bishop's dramatic death under circumstances about which we still have no exact knowledge. Sooner or later they will be known. However, we were strongly opposed to this division, we were aware of the damage it was causing, and we were deeply moved by Bishop's physical elimination. What was the other question?

[Unidentified journalist] [Question indistinct]

[Castro] As far as we know, by late afternoon, the Grenada Government (?was still in office), the capital had not yet been taken, and the Grenadian people were resisting attacks at various points, although we had no information aobut what was happening with the Grenadian units.

[(Robert Hager), NBC] If the American motivation for this action was not its citizens, what do you believe the American motive was?

[Castro] Well, that is difficult to understand. I will tell you why. First, neither U.S. citizens nor those of any other country were in any danger, because the Grenadian people took special measures to give them guarantees for the very purpose of avoiding any pretexts for intervention. For instance, there is a group of 500 or 600 U.S. medical students, and the director of the university spoke with the government, with the authorities. They gave him every guarantee. They were completely calm. Only some 14 or 15 actually wanted to leave. It is my understanding, according to the public media, that the director or rector of the university was strongly opposed to and had strongly criticized the intervention. There was no reason for it.

On the other hand, the situation affecting the Grenadian revolutionary process itself was very difficult. Domestic events caused isolation internationally and brought great economic difficulties. It was not easy for the new Grenadian Government to (?maintain itself). Why, therefore? It can be clearly seen that the United States wanted to eliminate a process that already could scarecely survive and that had great problems.

I believe that it wanted to undertake a show of force, to implement a philosophy of force, an opportunistic policy, to take advantage of all of those difficulties in order to smash a symbol, because Grenada is definitely a very small country. It cannot be said, from any point of view, that it has any strategic importance. Nor could it possibly represent the slightest danger for the United States. Therefore, what reason could there have been except a show of force?

It seems even stranger because it coincides with the events in Lebanon, where more than 200 North Americans were just killed. What sense, what logic was there in diverting forces that were headed for Lebanon and sending them to Grenada instead? It seems absurd. I really feel that this was an enormous political error which will not benefit the Unied States in any way whatever.

The events of the Malvinas, which caused a commotion throughout Latin America, and in which the United States sided with England, are still fresh. It forgot the OAS and all of its agreements. Nevertheless, it has now invoked the agreements of a supposed group of Caribbean countries in order to intervene in Grenada. I feel that this deeply wounds the sensibilities of and causes considerable unrest in the countries of Latin America. I consider it an enormous, unnecessary, and unjustifiable error by the United States.

[Unidentified journalist] The United States has suggested that the Cubans now move out of Grenada and cease the attacks [words indistinct] the Cubans would agree to leave Grenada?

[Castro] But the Grenadian Government has not asked us to leave. (?On the contrary), it has asked us for more help. There is not even a new government in Grenada. I don't believe that the United States is the government of Grenada with the right to ask the Cubans to leave. We are there at the request of the government? It is not that we are interested in remaining there. We are even prepared to complete this airport [words indistinct] independent of the domestic U.S. problems. Who is going to ask us to leave? It is unquestionable that we cannot remain in an invaded and occupied country. There is no need for anyone to ask us to leave an occupied and invaded country. We would have no need or reason to be there.

[Unidentified journalist] What is your opinion of the reaction of [words indistinct] different countries [words indistinct] of the European countries?

[Castro] I have not had the opportunity to examine all of this in detail. However, I have noted that the British Government criticized the intervention in Grenada. I believe that this is a very significant fact which should be taken into consideration. The world's public will firmly and vigorously oppose the facts. It is my understanding that the majority of the Latin American countries have vigorously opposed the intervention because it involves an action by the world's most powerful country against one of the world's smallest countries. No one could sympathize with this.

[Unidentified reporter] If there are wounded Cubans on the island, what do you plan to do?

[Castro] Well, there were Cuban doctors there. We have taken care of as many wounded as possible. We also have news that there were wounded prisoners. I believe that in response to a fundamental sense of humanity, the U.S. Government itself will be giving medical attention to those wounded.

In truth, according to the news we have -- and I must be quite honest -- the wounded we not being mistreated by the troops. In fact, I have even been informed by the Cubans of their impression that no one was being mistreated. They have had some contacts with a Cuban prisoner, who was allowed to talk with them. I have no reason to lie or to hide the trust. Besides, it would be illogical for the troops to turn against those wounded prisoners. We hope that they are taken care of properly, just as we would take care of any wounded U.S. solider who might fall into our hands.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Castro] I don't think it is even worthwhile to reply to that. I believe that Cuba's attitude was clear in its relations with Bishop. In truth, Bishop was so decent and respectful that when he passed through Cuba he did not say a single word about his problems. Cuba's position afterward was made well known through its public statements. His death seemed meaningless, because it seemed that Bishop was an adequate leader for that country and had great international prestige. He was an intelligent person, and he was not an extremist; he was a revolutionary. Bishop understood the situation in his country very well and it seems to us that he was governing the country very well. He had brought about great achievements for Grenada, he was receiving great international collaboration. Grenada's GNP was growing and he seemed to be an exceptional person, the right one for Grenada's process. Besides, everything we said in our messages, the warnings we issued, proved that the division was tragic. Thus, there is absolutely no logic in the idea that his friendship with us could later he considered the reason for this absurd change.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, a while ago you were talking about strange coincidences in the events taking place in Grenada. It is even being said that all of this is part of a great provocation in Central America and the Caribbean. What would you say to this?

[Castro] A great provocation in the area? I would say that it is the application of a philosophy and policy of force and [words indistinct] in the area. It is an attempt to establish a precedent, but it is so absurd that I see no logic in it. A small country had a government that was experiencing problems, its survival. What was the point in interfering with it? Not a single U.S. citizen was wounded, their lives were not endangered, and there was no significant economic interst. It seems to me that this was an application of a philosophy and policy of force, and that attempts are being made to extend it to the entire world. However, this is absurd, and a great mistake. Instead, it looks like a provocation. We could not be provoked, because we have no means of going anywhere. We have no naval or air means of getting there. So, if this is a provocation aimed at us, what can it achieve if we do not intervene in the island's internal affairs? We scrupulously respected the decisions of the Grenada party and government. Even though we had combat capability and could have interfered, we upheld the principle of nonintervention. There was no pretext for attacking us. We were in our places of work. What will the United States gain internationaly by attacking the Cuban workers who were there to help a small country, a Third World country? What would it gain by this? It can only turn a small country into a martyr, indeed, it can turn that small nation, and the Cuban workers there, into martyrs of the liberty and defense of Third World countries. Our attitude has been above reproach and beyond question. The message is there. I could not invent the message that, as I said here, was sent by the United States, because they also have it there. I could not invent the U.S. reply.

I could not invent the efforts carried out on 22 October to warn them that it was not necessary to stage an act of intervention, that they should not commit this grave mistake, that we were willing to cooperate in any way to safeguard the citizens' security, without resorting to violence or intervention. We might add that this was a most unusual action on our part, to directly address the United States about a real situation. I believe that we were doing the United States a service. We were trying to make them understand that this action was unnecessary, because we had information with which we were willing to cooperate in the search for a nonviolent solution, without resorting to intervention, thus guaranteeing the safety of the U.S. citizens in Grenada. So, I could not invent all of this, because it is fully documented. We are not in the habit of talking about messages; we are discreet. However, the United States said today that it sent us a message, warning us. And the secretary of state practically said that he had warned us about the events. The attack took place at 0630 Grenada time, 0530 Cuba time; and we received the U.S. reply at 0830 Cuba time, 0930 Grenada time. They had been fighting our personnel for 1 and 1/2 hours. In other words, there are unquestionable documents that prove this; I have not used arguments or adjectives or epithets. I have spoken with evidence that proves everything I have said. Absolutely no one can question my statements.

[Unidentified reporter] What has been the reply to Cuba's last message [words indistinct]?

[Castro] Well, I really don't know. I hope that this message will have some influence. I have hopes that attacks will cease tomorrow, because the alternative would be trying to exterminate all those who are still resisting. Of course, I would not like this to happen, but if they demand our surrender, we will certainly resist, and they will have to exterminate us. Perhaps they will be tempted to use the 82d Airborne Division. It would be a shame if they did, but no one knows what (?may happen), because we have seen so many mistakes; who knows what could happen tomorrow.

I wonder if there are many questions left. For my part, I have worked extensively today, but I am willing to continue. Two or three more -- the moderators here can set a limit.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, would you give your opinion on the Central American crisis. For example, if Nicaragua were invaded, to what extent would Cuba support Nicaragua?

[Castro] We would try to do whatever we could for Nicaragua, but we would be facing the same problem as with Grenada. We have no naval or air means of sending direct aid to Grenada. We do not have an option here. However, this does not worry me. The Nicaraguan situation is quite different from that of Grenada. Grenada was 120,000 inhabitants; Nicaragua has 3.5 million inhabitants. Nicaragua has extensive fighting experience; it has tens of thousands of fighters. That is, the United States would have to face an armed people there. It would be an impossible struggle in which neither 1 nor 10 airborne divisions would be sufficient. This is a reality. People should not be underestimated. Nicaragua should not be underestimated.

I believe that it would be an error multiplied a hundred times to attempt invading Nicaragua, because the Nicaraguan people are courageous and combative. I believe that all the aggression sustained by Nicaragua has strengthened, rather than weakend, the revolution. It has given them experience. I believe that Nicaragua is [word indistinct], a country that could not be occupied and could not be ruled by the United States. There is no technology or sophisticated weaponry that can solve the problems posed by an entire nation in arms.

This was not the situation in Grenada because, as a result of the domestic problems, the Army itself collected the weapons from the militias and could not muster an armed people for the resistance. This is not the case in Nicaragua. Let us hope that this great mistake will be helpful in preventing greater mistakes in Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter from L'HUMANITE] [Words indistinct] explanation about point 10 of the last message that was sent.

[Castro] But which message? There were many.

[Unidentified reporter from L'HUMANITE] A message to the Cubans [words indistinct] treatment should be the same for the Cuban workers who are fighting there as for the Grenadian people who are fighting.

[Castro] I cannot answer for the Grenadian people. That is their concern. However, as a point of honor, we cannot accept a solution for the Cuban personnel unless it is also a solution for the Grenadian fighters. We do not want to be treated differently from the Grenadian people because, despite our differences [words indistinct] the events in Grenada, the joint struggle in these past hours has made us brothers. We cannot aspire to a different solution and treatment for us. I believe that any treatment we are given, regardless of the solution, will be honorable and will have to be discussed. This would also have to be applied to the Grenadian fighters.

It is presumed that this battle will not be won (?against) the North Americans, but it is a battle that is being won morally. If the United States does not want any more useless bloodshed, it should find (?a solution). If [words indistinct] the people, there will be more useless bloodshed caused by the United States. It will not be caused by those who are defending their lives and honor.

REPORTS ON EVENTS IN GRENADA, OFFICIAL REACTIONS

Cuban Resistance Continues

FL251749 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] We are informing the nation that as of 1130 [1630 GMT] hours, according to reports sent by the Cuban representation in Grenada, Cuban construction workers and collaborators continue their resistance in the different redoubts they occupy in the camp's work areas and in the surrounding hills in the face of the criminal, surprising, and treacherous attack of the U.S. Army and Navy forces who are employing infantry, artillery, war planes, and helicopters.

With their admirable and steadfast resistance, the Cuban construction workers and collaborators, who were providing their generous service to the tiny fraternal nation of Grenada as doctors, teachers, and technicians in various specialties, are now engaged in an unfair fight against Yankee soldiers and giving the world an example of heroism, solidarity, and unselfishness which will serve as a symbol of the will of the people to resist the unjustifiable, criminal, aggressive, and fascist policy of the U.S. Government. Although we do not have specific information on the Grenadian combatants, we can assure you that they are also putting up a steadfast resistance.

Government Communique Cited

PA251809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The Cuban worker detachment in Grenada continued to offer resistance from several redoubts and hilly areas to the attack by the invading forces at 1130 Havana time (1630 GMT), a government communique reported in Havana.

The Cuban construction workers and assistants are in an "unequal struggle against the Yankee soldiers" who staged a "criminal, surprise, and heinous attack," the communique stated. The attack, it indicated, was staged with "infantry, artillery, aircraft, and combat helicopters" against the camps of Cuban workers engaged in the construction of the new airport in Point Salines. The U.S. action is part of the "unjustifiable, criminal, fascist, and aggressive policy of the U.S. Government," the Cuban Government communique added.

Meeting of Diplomats Convoked

PA251853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The Cuban Foreign Ministry today convoked a meeting, of the ambassadors accredited to Havana this afternoon to study the situation of the invasion of Grenada by troops of the United States and six Caribbean countries, diplomatic sources have announced. The Cuban Foreign Ministry confirmed to AFP the topic and that the meeting was convoked for 1330 local (1830 GMT), but declined to give further details.

Positions in Grenada Fall

PA252009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1958 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Regarding the situation in Grenada, we announce to the people that at 1400, after 7 hours of combat and after the ammunition of the defenders had been exhausted, some redoubts and high areas defended by Cuban constructors and collaborators fell into the hands of the enemy. At other locations, where fighting continues under hard and difficult conditions and in spite of a scarcity of ammunition, tenacious and heroic resistance is being maintained.

Alarcon Comments to Foreign Newsmen

PA252033 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon replied to questions from foreign newsmen in Havana today, which are reported by PRENSA LATINA. Asked if it is true that the U.S. State Department had advised Cuba and the Soviet Union of the invasion beforehand, Alarcon said: By the time the United States reported its invasion of Grenada, it had already been attacking our personnel, who were working on the airport, for several hours. This was a cunning, surprise attack. Asked if there were any Cuban soldiers fighting in Grenada, Alarcon said that there are no Cuban soldiers fighting in Grenada. They are builders, doctors, technicians, and a small group of members of the Cuban military mission who were advisers to the Grenadian military forces.

Asked if the number of Cuban casualties was known, Alarcon said there is no precise figure because we do not have communications with the combat areas. Asked if the Cuban Embassy has been attacked, he said that the Cuban Embassy has not been attacked. Asked if Cuba will react by sending troops to Nicaragua, the Cuban deputy foreign minister said there is no relationship between Nicaragua and what is taking place in Grenada today, but that if Nicaragua is invaded the United States will encounter a disaster there because it will have to face an armed people. Asked what type of weapons are being used by the builders in Grenada, Alarcon replied: The Cuban builders and collaborators have light infantry weapons that Bishop gave them a long time ago for their own defense, in the event of an attack from abroad, which in fact has occurred.

Asked how many Cuban builders are in Grenada, Alarcon said there are some 500 builders in Grenada. Asked how Cuba will react, Alarcon said that this has been and is being expressed via the heroism with which the instructors [as heard] and collaborators are defending themselves from the treacherous attack of the U.S. Army and Marines.

Roa Kouri Scores U.S. at UN

PA252041 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2022 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Live report from UN Headquarters in New York]

[Text] Nicaragua today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss what it termed an invasion of the Republic of Grenada by U.S. troops. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Roa] We condemn this as an aggression, a gross violation of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Grenada. We feel that this once again demonstrates the nature of the policies of Mr Reagan's imperialist government, their aggressive nature, and absolute contempt for the most basic norms of international law and for the sovereignty and independence of peoples. [end recording]

Government Communique No 6

FL252059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Communique No 6 of the Cuban Revolutionary Government]

[Text] We are informing the nation that as of 1420 hours [1920 GMT] the commander of the Cuban personnel fighting in Grenada reported that the Yankees, in three jeeps with cannons and machineguns and moving behind a group of Cuban hostages who had run out of ammunition, were approaching his position. He ordered the Cubans not to shoot at the approaching group, but not to surrender, either. They were congratulated on their heroic resistance, and were instructed to listen to any proposals, should the enemy send a delegation to parley. They were also ordered to report such offers to Cuba.

Government Communique No 7

FL252145 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2128 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Communique No 7 of the Cuban Revolutionary Government]

[Text] Expanding the previous report [Communique No 6] we inform the people that at 1345 [1845 GMT] the chief of Cuban construction workers and collaborators in combat, Col Pedro Tortolo Comas, who arrived in Grenada yesterday on a working visit and who has assumed command of all Cuban personnel, has reported that Yankee troops sent an arrested construction worker to report that and said they [U.S. troops] wanted no problems with the Cubans, and therefore were not proposing a surrender of the Cubans.

Likewise, Col Tortolo reported that they would not surrender, and were awaiting instructions from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Minutes later, he reported that jeeps were approaching with hostages in front of them. Cuba responded: We congratulate you for your heroic resistance. The Cuban people are proud of you. Under no circumstances should you surrender. If the enemy sends spokesmen, listen to them, and immediately report their proposals.

Response received from Colonel Tortolo at 1423 hours [1923 GMT]: Commander in chief, we will follow your orders, and will not surrender. Fatherland or death!

Government Communique No 8

FL260241 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0227 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Communique No 8 of the Cuban Revolutionary Government]

[Text] The people are informed that this evening the heroic resistance of our construction workers and collaborators continues in face of the attacks of the Yankee Armed Forces. Revolutionary morale and the desire to defend themselves with dignity is being maintained at a very high level. According to various reports, the Grenadian combatants continue to offer stiff resistance.

Rodriguez, Verner Comment in GDR

FL260112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, and Paul Verner, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo, today discussed in Berlin the serious situation created in Grenada as a result of the U.S. invasion.

During a meeting held in the capital of the GDR, the two leaders noted that the new U.S. military intervention will surely meet the rejection of all Latin American peoples and the progressive world.

Heroic Battle Reported

FL261256 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] We are informing the nation that at 0400 [0900 GMT] today, Wednesday, 26 October, the Cuban ambassador to Grenada has reported that Fidel's note to the United States was read to the Cuban personnel engaged in combat. The comrades responded that as worthy heirs of the traditions of our people and given the personal example of our commander in chief, they will fight to the last man and to the last bullet, and that with higher morale than ever, they cry fatherland or death, we will win!

At 0507 [1007 GMT], it was reported that five Yankee helicopters were attacking Cuban positions from different sides. At 0522 [1022 GMT], the enemy was attacking with cannon fire without letup and with mortars and other cannon fire. Yankee fighter aircraft were also attacking Cuban positions.

The real fact is that after 24 hours of heroic resistance, a handful of Cubans continues to wage a historic battle against the naval, air, and ground forces of the United States. The is the 0655 [1155 GMT] hours report.

Further U.S. Attacks Reported

FL261305 Havana Television Service 1255 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The public is informed that at 0655 [1155 GMT] the following message was received from the Grenada battlefield: Yankee airplanes intensely attacked Cuban poisitons, and the main building in Cuban hands was practically destroyed. Casualties were heavy, but the survivors will continue to fight firmly. This is the 0735 [1235 GMT] report.

82D Airborne Division Entry Scored

FL261444 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 26 Oct

[Text] We inform the nation that, confirming the assertion of the commander in chief in his press conference of yesterday evening, the AFP news agency reports that units of the 82d Airborne Division were launched over the new airport of Grenada, where the Cubans are fighting, to reinforce Yankee troops attacking Cuban positions, according to statements made by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Even so, Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said he was not certain whether the resistance would be broken today.

The launching of the best U.S. Rapid Deployment division into this battle reveals the embarrassment and hysteria of the U.S. high command caused by the heroic resistance of a handful of Cubans who were still fighting this morning after more than 24 hours of intense fighting where imperialism has used all its means of conventional warfare, which constitutes something really shameful and demoralizing for Yankee imperialism.

HAVANA CITES GRENADA RADIO, OTHERS ON INVASION

Jamaica's Munroe Condemns Invasion

PA242353 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The Jamaican Labor Party headed by Trevor Munroe has condemned the decision by Jamaica and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, OECS, countries to invade Grenada. Munroe said that this action will be carried out jointly with the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

In a communique released in Kingston, the party asserted that the participation of the Jamaican Army has not been approved by the Parliament or the people, and stressed the stance of Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and the Bahamas who, although they condemned the events in Grenada, opposed military intervention on the Caribbean island.

The Jamaican Committee of Women for Progress [CWP] has firmly rejected rumors that the Jamaican Government had decided to send troops to participate in an intervention in Grenada. According to the CWP, this intervention has been coordinated with the U.S. Marines.

In the document released in Kingston, it was stressed that political negotiations must be the main basis for achieving peace in Grenada. The document also said that more information must first be acquired on Grenada's internal situation.

(Boysie Simms), editor of the publication (CARIBBEAN CONTACT) of Barbados, has told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that the murder of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his closest collaborators dealt a death blow to Grenada's revolutionary process, and pointed out that only U.S. President Ronald Reagan could be grateful for what happened in Grenada.

Guyana President Forbes Burnham has explained that the vote in the OECS summit meeting to expel Grenada is not binding on the member states. After the meeting ended, Burnham said that the decisions at the organization are taken unanimously. In the case of Grenada, this decision was not unanimous. Burnham added that his government is not satisfied with the results of the meeting. He added that, in order to condemn Grenada, a report on what is actually happening there is necessary; this report should be drafted by an investigative commission sent to Grenada. Forbes Burnham condemned unilateral decisions by some governments to invade [invadir] Grenada, and said that this circumstance would be feasible only through a request from the authorities of the country in question, according to the UN Charter.

Nicaraguan Socialist Leader on Crisis

PA251942 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, has said in Managua that the U.S. invasion of Grenada is monstrous and condemnable, adding that the invasion confirms Washington's reckless polcies in the Caribbean. (Sixto Ulloa), member of the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development, said that the U.S. invasion of Grenada is a symbol of what President Ronald Reagan wants to do with those nations which have obtained a victory over imperialism.

Reagan's 'Justification' for Attack

PA251748 Havana International Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban Revolutionary Government has informed the people that at 1007 Havana time, after 3 hours of combat, the Cuban builders assistants in Grenada are continuing to heroically resist the attack by the U.S. Army and Marines on their camps and work places.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stated publicly that U.S. troops have invaded the island of Grenada. In a statement broadcast by the Voice of America, Reagan stated that troops from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, St Lucia, and other Caribbean islands are also participating in the Grenada invasion.

Reagan attempted to justify the armed intervention by citing three reasons for the invasion: to act on a request made by several Caribbean nations; to protect the lives of more than 1,000 Americans who are in Grenada; and to reestablish law and order there.

Reagan deplored the fact that a group of leftist extremists killed Maurice Bishop, whom he had repeatedly refused to receive in the White House. Despite the high price which this military aggression will cost, the U.S. President said that attempts were being made to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

Council of Churches on Invasion

PA251806 Havana International Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Caribbean Council of Churches has condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, saying that the presence of troops of Caribbean countries on the island only conceals the U.S. invasion. During an interview granted to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Reverend (Allan Curtin), Council of Churches spokesman, said that only the Grenadian people can solve the country's domestic situation. (Curtin) also warned that Washington will try to restore to power the former tyrant Eric Gairy, who was deposed in 1979 after a revolutionary coup headed by the New Jewel Movement.

Urgent UN Meeting Requested

FL251914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] A PRENSA LATINA dispatch has reported that the UN Security Council will be called into emergency session today to analyze the U.S. invasion of the island of Grenada.

A well-informed source from the organization indicated that Nicaragua and Guyana will request an urgent meeting of that body to examine the interference by one of its permanent members in the internal affairs of the small Caribbean island. The recent events in Grenada have been followed with consternation by the UN member countries.

Latin American diplomats are reporting that the U.S. aggression against the Grenadian people is unjustifiable and violates the most elementary principles of the UN Charter. They characterize the United States as an aggressor nation. The same sources believe that the UN executive body must take measures to avoid a catastrophe and the genocide of the Grenadian people.

Guyana Opposes Intervention

PA252157 Havana International Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has confirmed that last night his government sent troops to participate in the invasion of Grenada that was carried out this morning by some 2,000 Yankee Marines. He added that the decision was approved by Florizel Glasspole, the governor general of the island, who is the official representative of the British Crown.

Tom Adams, the head of the Barbadian Government, also confirmed his country's participation in the attack, and stressed that along with Jamaica, Dominica, St Vincent, St Lucia, and Antigua, he asked for U.S. participation.

In contrast, Guyana's President Forbes Burnham condemned the invasion of Grenada, and recalled that during the special Caricom meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago, his government expressed opposition to any kind of armed intervention, and said that, therefore, the U.S. attack cannot be considered a regional decision. It was learned that at the Caricom meeting, Guayana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and the Bahamas were opposed to foreign military interference in Grenada, and that the very statutes of the Caricom rule out any possible legalization of the invasion.

GRENADA

REPORTAGE ON INVASION OF GRENADA

Embassy in Moscow Reports

LD252351 Kuwait KUNA in English 1351 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 25 (KUNA) -- The embassy of Grenada in Moscow informed KUNA here that after the armed intervention against Grenada, nine hundred Grenadian people have already been killed. As for the interventionist, about 1200 persons have been killed too. The radio station "Free Grenada" has ceased its transmissions. The information came from the capital of Grenada to the embassy of Grenada in Moscow directly.

Medical School Dean: 'Mistake'

PA251625 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Continuing with our earlier comments on President Reagan's arrogant attitude, we have a statement disagreeing with President Reagan's action that comes from Grenada itself. It is a statement by (Charles Modica), the dean of the U.S. School of Medicine in St Georges, who said today that the invasion of Grenada by a force of U.S. Marines was a serious mistake that has endangered the lives of U.S. citizens.

(Modica) said that the 700 U.S. students in his school -- and we are quoting his statement -- were not threatened or in any danger whatsoever following last week's coup. The military authorities who seized power in Grenada allowed two U.S. diplomats and one Canadian diplomat to travel to the island on Friday to talk with the U.S. and Canadian residents of the island. According to State Department sources, those diplomats reported that the U.S. citizens on the island were safe and sound, but that some 300 of them wanted to leave the country.

However, the dean of the U.S. School of Medicine in St Georges, Grenada, said that the invasion of that island by a force of U.S. Marines was a serious mistake that has endangered the lives of U.S. citizens. The dean of the island [as heard] also said that the 700 U.S. citizens who are studying at the school were not threatened or in any danger whatsoever following last week's coup.

Gairy on Forming Government

PA251822 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain -- Former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by Maurice Bishop in 1979, announced today that he will return to Grenada shortly to form a provisional government in that country.

Gairy, who was called the Idi Amin Dada of the Caribbean, asserted in a message that was broadcast by the Voice of Trinidad and Tobago that the regime of the late Maurice Bishop had done great damage to Grenada's economy. Therefore, he promised to give prosperity and stability to the island.

This report, or announcement, proves the CIA's participation in these events. Former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy, deposed by Maurice Bishop in 1979, has announced that he will return to Grenada to form a provisional government in that country.

Radio Anguilla Report

FL260231 The Valley (Anguilla) Caribbean Beacon in English 0100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The death toll in today's fighting in Grenada has been put at 15. In an interview with Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, he said the dead included 12 Cubans, the other three were civilians. The Jamaican leader said some American Marines had been wounded when two helicopters crashed. Other reports earlier in the afternoon said at least two other Marines had been killed in today's fighting. The Jamaican leader said there had been sporadic shooting in the capital of St Georges. He said resistance, apparently from Grenadians, continued around Government House and around (Ft Fredericks).

The radio said Cubans were killed in heavy resistance, but two were said to have been captured. Barbados said more than two dozen Soviet military advisers captured this morning had been removed from Grenada for an undisclosed destination. Another report released today has also said that up to 600 Cubans had been taken prisoner.

Trans World Radio Update

FL260329 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0259 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. We are coming up to 11 o'clock here on Bonaire and it is time for an update on the top international news.

There is only one story here in the Caribbean tonight and that concerns the invasion of the island of Grenada. A recent statement from the Pentagon in Washington D.C. said at least two Americans were killed and 23 others were wounded in the fighting today.

The invasion force reportedly consisted of 1,800 U.S. troops and 300 fighting men from other Caribbean nations. The report went on to say that 200 armed Cubans had been taken prisoner and it indicated that there were still scattered skirmishes going on, but that most of the objectives of the invading force had been accomplished.

And, a Caribbean news agency report said that 12 Cubans and 3 Grenadian civilians had died in the fighting. Any reports of casualties have to be very tentative, since few reports will be able to come from the fighting areas that are affected.

The fighting resistance was reportedly the fiercest on the south of the island, near the new airstrip that was being constructed by Cuban construction crews. Both the new airstrip and the smaller Pearls Airport, on the eastern end of the island, have been captured by the invading forces. They were the first targets of the invading Rangers and Marine soldiers.

The invading force was formed at the instigation of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Four OECS states are taking part: Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, and St Vincent. Others in the multinational force are: Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States.

Dr (Vaugo Lewis), the secretary general of the OECS, who is from St Lucia, has issued a statement outlining the organization's plans for Grenada, after the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army has been subdued.

It is reported that the commander of a new Caribbean Security Force, that will be established to establish law and order in the community, is Colonel (Clem Barnt), a Trinidadian member of the Jamaican Defense Force. And, it has also been announced that the OECS force commander in Grenada is Brigadier (Roger Lewis), the chief of staff of the Barbados Defense Force. We will of course have more details through the night as they become available here at Trans World Radio.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON GRENADA

FL261100 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2112 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Speech by Prime Minister of Jamaica Edward Seaga to the Jamaican Parliament -- live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] with a total awareness of their deep anxiety and fears over the situation in Grenada and in fact of our responsibility as a Caribbean people. We cannot [words indistinct] an attack, but if a whole government and [words indistinct] can be wiped out without some action to back protest, then there is no limit [words indistinct] encouragement of this. [Words indistinct] by the right or the left.

Last night, I called the governor general to advise him of my intention to commit the [word indistinct] company of the 2d battalion of the Jamaica Defense Force [JDF] to a military operation in Grenada [passage indistinct] would be required by law in this country as commander in chief. After fully briefing him on the situation, the governor general [passage indistinct]. Earlier in the day, immediately after my return from (?Barbados), I summoned a meeting of the cabinet [words indistinct] obtained approval for Jamaican forces to participate in a multinational military operation against Grenada. We [word indistinct] our position (?at) about one this morning [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] military situation, [words indistinct] Grenada to restore the country to normality with a minimum loss of life, to free the people of Grenada [words indistinct] situation which they have been suffering from, and to eliminate the (?true) threat [words indistinct] and aggression by Grenada from neighboring Caribbean states caused by nations unfit [word indistinct] the cause of democracy [words indistinct] at the seat of influence in the fears [passage indistinct].

The Caribbean Security Force is comprised of these members: six members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS], [passage indistinct] St Lucia, St Vincent and Antigua together with Barbados and Jamica. The leader of the Caribbean Security Force is Colonel (Tenboch) of the JDF, who arrived in Barbados to participate over the weekend in planning the operation subject to Parliament's [words indistinct] in Jamaica as to our own participation.

I now report to Parliament and the nation that Grenada was this morning invaded by U.S. Marines backed by troops of the Caribbean Security Force of which Jamaica's are a part. This is information that I have regarding the situation on that island is that all the major initial obejctives have been secured: the two air fields, the medical school [words indistinct], and the broadcasting station have been taken. The early fighting in St Georges, the capital of Grenada, is [word indistinct].

There is fighting, however, taking place around Government House, [words indistinct] and in the hills around Fort [word indistinct], where the political prisoners are being held.

[Passage indistinct] The numbers of these so far are low. But it is agreed that all have not been reported. The figures as of midday were [word indistinct] civilians [words indistinct] 20 Cubans killed and 22 captured. The Cuban fatalities resulted from the fact that Cubans who were supposed to be technicians turned out to be soldiers and were [words indistinct] the invading forces. It is (?reported) that (?a) number of Soviet technicians have also been held but (?it is not) clear whether they were [word indistinct] in any [word indistinct].

What has been described as a vast quantity of Soviet arms was seized at the Point Salinas Airport, where the [word indistinct] of the JDF is in place. These include AK-47 Soviet assult rifles. I would remind Parliament of the sequence of events which have taken lace in Grenada since the 13th of October: On that day, word was received that Mr Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, was being kept under house arrest at his official home in St Georges by a faction of his party, [words indistinct] movement [passage indistinct].

It became clear [words indistinct] that this was no ordinary internal power struggle. [Words indistinct] well-planned and orchestrated coup which was carried out with a calculated brutality without precedent in the English-speaking Caribbean.

On Wednesday, October 19, [words indistinct] by a large corwd of his supporters, Mr Bishop, his minister of education, Miss Jacqueline Creft, his foreign minister, Mr Unison Whiteman, Norris Bain, minister of housing, Sir Vincent Noel, [passage indistinct] and Mr Fitzroy Bain, another trade union leader had been brutally executed by the Cuban (?trained) military officers [words indistinct] was a people's revolutionary army [words indistinct] crowd of demonstrators which included many women and children, and several of these have not been accounted for and are presumed to have been killed. (Mary Smith) reports having seen a child attempting to jump to safety and having his legs blown off.

The seeds of the tragic situation were sown 5 years ago when the corrupt government of Eric Gairy was overthrown by a coup led by Maurice Bishop. While there was no question [words indistinct] actions taken had forfeited the respect [words indistinct] this government [words indistinct] from the outset [words indistinct] that a dangerous precedent had been set which would inevitably have disastrous consequences. [Words indistinct] just the kind of retribution [passage indistinct].

Austin secured his mandate from [words indistinct] that the principle of armed overthrow of a government is not accepted in the Commonwealth Caribbean [words indistinct] reinforced electoral system of the only recognized basis [passage indistinct].

From the outset, the prime minister [words indistinct] establishment of a government by coup in Grenada in 1979 of having [word indistinct] implications for the future democratic process of his own [words indistinct].

We did not accept the mode of revolution as a [words indistinct] government [passage indistinct] which has caused the government to take a number of difficult decisions as regard our own position.

The root of (?these) constitutes the illegitimate and [words indistinct] brings the revolution because (?our own) institutional [words indistinct].

During the past [word indistinct] in Grenada not only a revolution (?governing) its own destruction, but a brutal military takeover of the civilian government. [Passage indistinct] that these matters do not concern us, but indeed they do.

If a whole government can be wiped out overnight, for political or military expedience and the governments of the Caribbean remain (?smiling) and passive, then no government that is [word indistinct] by the people is safe from (?bad) men of one type or another who seek to replace a government of the people, elected by the people, with one selected by a [words indistinct].

If we ignore the apparent and brutal military takeover or political overthrow of this government, we would soon have every subversive group within the region to engineer [words indistinct] instability and overthrow [words indistinct].

Our system of government would [passage indistinct] it its midst, a group of subversives [words indistinct] bent on destruction of the foundation of the stability [words indistinct] this whole system of democracy. [passage indistinct]

It is intended that the (?decision) of the Grenadian people will be covered by a restoration of [passage indistinct].

The authorities are aware that the overthrow of the Bishop administration took place with the knowledge and connivance of forces unfriendly to the OECS, leading to the establishment of the present military regime. [Words indistinct] with serious violations of human rights [remainder indistinct].

Seaga on Invasion, Bomb Threat

FL251909 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Grenada was invaded this morning, President Reagan went on national radio and television to justify the joint invasion of the island and Prime Minister Seaga has admitted that Jamaican troops are part of the fighting forces in Grenada.

We have a late item of the news. Our New York mission has received a bomb threat. The mission has been evacuated and security personnel are now searching the building [words indistinct]. The report to RJR is from a member of the embassy staff.

PNP REPUDIATES GRENADA'S MILITARY COUNCIL

FL210100 Bridgetown CANA in English 0039 GMT 2. Oct 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 20, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) tonight repudiated the right of Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council to speak on behalf of the Grenadian people and called for the international isolation of the new regime. The PNP also said that it would move to have the New Jewel Movement (NJM), in its present guise, expelled from Socialist International.

The announcement by party leader Michael Manley to sever relations with the NJM, which up to yesterday had been in charge of Grenada's affairs, followed a meeting of the PNP's Central Executive to decide on a response to yesterday's killing by the military of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a number of his colleagues.

The PNP has also called on the international community, liberation movements, and progressive forces to "isolate the ruling clique in Grenada and thereby encourage the return of a government consistent with the wishes of the Grenadian people."

"The PNP also demanded the lifting of "martial law" and that "the executions cease and the rights of free movement and individual liberty be fully respected," Manley said. He called for the Grenada people to settle their problems on their own. "We warn against any external efforts to exploit a deplorable situation and denounce any attempt at foreign intervention from any source whatsoever," Manley said.

WPJ's Munroe Against Isolation

FL211958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1937 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 21, CANA -- Leader of the small Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica Dr Trevor Munroe has said the isolation of Grenada following this week's Army coup there would be an unfriendly act that would hurt the Grenadian people.

Munroe, who had close links with the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which ruled Grenada before the military took over Wednesday, said isolation could lead to political radicalisation in St Georges. "What better way to bring about the radicalisation...(than to) literally cut off the bread and butter for the Grenadian masses...", Munroe told reporters yesterday. Munroe said his party would continue to support the revolution as long as it pursued policies beneficial to the masses and everything is done to avoid violence to Grenadians.

Moscow, Cuba Roles Pointed Out

FL231457 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Oct 83 p 1, 19

[By Vincent Tulloch]

[Text] Directives from Moscow reportedly played a key role in the political crisis which has gripped Grenada since last week. The bits and pieces of news coming from the island, however, do not throw very much light on the state of affairs in the country, but information gleaned from sources there over the weekend plot the course of events leading to the ouster of Bishop.

Bishop's fall began some time last year, as alluded to by Armed Forces Chief General Hudson Austin in a statement on Sunday. According to that statement, the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement [NJM] took a decision that there will be collective leadership of the country. That decision, the General said, has been regularly flouted by Bishop.

Information from sources in St George's said that events gathered speed in the summer with the unannounced visit of Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard to Moscow for talks with top leaders of the Kremlin.

Coard is a hard-line Marxist and is strongly supported by his Jamaican-born wife, who is in charge of Women's Affairs in the Government. Coard returned from Moscow in July, just about the time when the Soviet Ambassador to the country left for his vacation.

Prime Minister Bishop visited East Europe, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in particular in September and early October, just months after returning from Washington where he was invited by the congressional Black Caucus. Despite the rhetoric of Bishop while in the United States, it is understood that he made overtures to the United States administration which apparently caused alarm in Moscow. It was then that the decision was taken to move him out of the way.

The showdown began when a Cuban merchant ship that normally makes a monthly call to St Georges with a turn-around time of about three days, this time moved out into the open harbour on Friday and dropped anchor, after remaining for over a week on this call. It was also on Friday that Minister of Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan attempted to address a crowd outside the offices of the FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper in downtown St Georges to the effect that Coard was in charge of the country. Strachan reportedly got a very hostile reception and had to seek cover in the office of Coard.

The confusion which followed after the ouster of Bishop was heightened on Friday night when the lights in the harbour area mysteriously went out, and during the break, movements from ship to shore were observed by some residents of the town.

In the brief battle for control of Grenada a pattern has developed. The officer corps of the Army supports the Coard faction of the NJM, which in turn is supported by the Russians. The rank and file membership of the Army and Voluntary Revolutionary Guards who have been confined to barracks obviously support Bishop.

However, according to sources close to the scene in St Georges, the weekend episode is a classic manoeuvre by hard-line Marxists who have discarded the nationalistic united front of the ordinary man in the street and have opted for a coup by Coard, supported by Moscow with the assistance of the Armed Forces.

The demonstrations in the streets of Grenada yesterday with shouts that 'C' as in Coard, is Communism, reveals the nature of the coup. It was directed from external sources by interests that have obviously become impatient with the pace of Bishop's socialism. Information from observes in St Georges suggests that Cuba may have been embarrassed by the Kremlin decision to move at this time. The backlash in terms of Cuban relations with rest of the Caribbean could be extremly damaging.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

LABOR PARTY URGES CARICOM TO AID GRENADIANS

FL211021 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Oct 20, CANA -- The opposition St Kitts-Nevis Labour Party today urged the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to immediately come to the aid of Grenadians and help them find a democratic solution to the political crisis facing their island.

The party was commenting in a statement on the army coup yesterday in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues were killed by troops.

Said the statement: "The St Kitts-Nevis Labour Party views with shock and horror the tragic developments in the sister Caribbean country of Grenada, particularly the brutal killing of former Prime Minister Maurince Bishop and other persons in Grenada.

"The labour party has always been opposed to the use of political violence as a strategy for solving political problems. It has consistently demanded that Caribbean people renounce the use of the bullet and cling to the ballot as a means of changing governments, especially since 1967 when the members of the People's Action Movement made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the lawfully elected government of the late Premier Badsha[illegible].

"We grieve and mourn with the people of Grenada, especially the relatives of those whose lives ended in such a brutal manner, and recognise the events as a blot on the entire Caribbean community. The Caribbean community should take immediate steps to seek to help the people of Grenada in finding a democratic resolution of their present crisis. The St Kitts-Nevis Labour Party stands ready to assist in such a process."

ST LUCIA

PLP REACTS TO GRENADIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

FL201649 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 20 (CANA) -- The leader of the left-wing Progressive Labour Party (PLP), former St Lucia Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum, says events in Grenada have potentially serious consequences for what he termed the struggle of progressive forces in the Third World. Odlum's comments late yesterday were made before the Armed Forces in St Georges announced that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, leader of the four-and-a-half-year old Grenada revolution, along with three cabinet colleagues, was shot dead by troops during political disturbances.

"The PLP has always seen the Grenada revolution as a victory for the masses against reaction, corruption, and despotism," Odlum said.

Said Odlum: "The Grenada Revolution belongs neither to Comrade Bishop nor to Comrade Coard and not to any single individual in the leadership spectrum.

"At this moment of crisis, it is therefore crucial that the Grenadian masses should be permitted to express their general will without let or hindrance."

ST VINCENT-GRENADINES

POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS ON GRENADA CRISIS

Isolation of New Regime Urged

FL202006 Bridgetown CANA in English 1935 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 20, CANA -- Opposition leader in St Vincent and the Grenadines James Mitchell has called for the isolation of the new leadership in Grenada following yesterday's "brutal murder" of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five of his supporters.

Mitchell, a former prime minister, said the new Grenada leaders should be made to realize they will not get away with their actions. And he called for an urgent meeting of leaders of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to decide on a plan to help the people of Grenada. If they could not help, the heads of government should ask someone else to do so, Mitchell said. "We must not allow the murderers or the hatchet men in Grenada to get away with it or be efit from it. We must not allow them to consolidate their position," Mitchell said.

UPM Voices Alarm Over U.S. Task Force

FL230115 Bridgetown CANA in English 0019 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 22, CANA -- A leftist opposition political party in St Vincent and the Grenadines, the United People's Movement (UPM) has voiced its "profound alarm" at the United States decision to deploy the aircraft carrier "Independence" with some 2,000 Marines on board to the Caribbean "to evacuate U.S. citizens living in Grenada if it becomes necessary" following Wednesday's bloody political upheaval in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, was among at least 17 persons killed.

[The] UPM also said in a statement issued here that it was also concerned over the "highly irresponsible statements" of some Caribbean heads of goverment, who, ignoring attempts at peaceful resolution of the crisis, have been calling for military intervention in Grenada or supported such intervention by a third force. It mentioned no names. The party said any intervention would only lead to a bloodbath and would do nothing to solve the problems in the country.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

REPORTAGE ON GRENADA COUP, INVASION

Opposition Reacts to Events

FL201735 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 20 (CANA) -- Karl Hudson-Phillips a leading opposition figure here, has called on the Trinidad and Tobago Governemnt to take steps to protect its citizens resident in Grenada, which is now under military rule following the slaying yesterday of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five supporters by security forces. Trinidad and Tobago is Grenada's closest neighbour and many Trinidadians live in the Spice Isle.

Hudson-Phillips, the leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction, which is not represented in Parliament, said the government should make "a positive statement" on the situation in Grenada. The governemnt has not yet commented on the latest developments. The EXPRESS newspaper quoted Prime Minister George Chambers as saying "no comment" yesterday when approached by its reporter as Chambers left his Port-of-Spain office. It appeared this encounter occurred before the news of Bishop's death was made official.

Attempts this morning to elicit a statement from either the prime minister's office or that of the minister of external affairs, were unsuccessful.

Hudson-Phillips, a former attorney-general, said the loss of life in St Georges was "deplorable and un-Caribbean." It was the first time in the English-speaking Caribbean that any group of persons had resorted to "political murder" to maintain themselves in power," he said. In other reaction from Trinidad, the chairman of the local human rights organisation, Ramesh Maharaj described the killing of Bishop and his colleagues as barbarous. He called on Caribbean governments to condemn the killings.

The state-owned radio station, NBS 610 said that one of those killed yesterday in Grenada, trade unionist Vincent Noel had been scheduled to address a weekend meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago Oilfield Workers Trade Union.

Daily: Create Regional Security Forces

FL211628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 21, CANA -- The TRINIDAD EXPRESS today said Caribbean government leaders should seriously consider mounting a regional security force capable not only of checking the new military regime in Grenada "but even of ridding the region of their presence." In a hard-hitting page one editorial, the EXPRESS variously referred to the Revolutionary Military Council as "bloodthirsty gangsters, murderous criminals, vermin and bandits, following the bloody army take over that saw the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others. The cold-blooded murderers who now hold the people of Grenada at gunpoint must not be allowed to believe, for a moment or at all, that their act of criminal savagery in St Georges on Wednesday will either be pardoned or forgiven by the people of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean," the EXPRESS said.

The "mild" sanctions announced by Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers were welcomed by the paper. These include placing visa restrictions on Grenadians and withdrawing duty-free concessions for Grenada exports. "But more than this may become necessary. Certainly when the Caricom heads of government meet in emergency session probably by this weekend, we would urge the regional governments seriously to consider mounting a regional security force capable not only of checking the blood-thirsty gangsters in St Georges but even of ridding the region of their presence," the EXPRESS said.

It said the men who ordered "the execution" of Mr Bishop and others "were armed and dangerous, not only to the oppressed people of Grenada but to the entire region. No peace loving Caribbean state can be at ease until these criminals are apprehended and punished for their crimes. "But even as we are adament about this, we do not want anybody outside the region to think that this is a probelm which calls for intervention in Grenada by any power extraneous to the Caribbean region," the EXPRESS warned.

The Grenada crisis is a Caribbean affair, it said, and the people and governments of the Caribbean must assume full responsibility for the debacle there. The EXPRESS said that Caricom leaders must make it absolutely clear to the new leaders in St Georges that they must either immediately restore full civil and political liberties in Grenada or face the wrath of Caribbean people. It concluded that the fate of those who now rule Grenada "must eventually be an eye for an eye, for the shame and anger that we all feel can demand no less."

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA

PA252028 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bogota, 25 Oct (DPA) -- The Colombian Government today rejected the invasion by U.S. troops and other Caribbean countries of the island of Grenada. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo declared at noon today (local time) that this matter will be taken to the OAS and the United Nations "this afternoon." Lloreda Caicedo noted that "two fundamental principles of international law are involved in that conflict: the principle of self-determination, which must be defined for Grenada to establish its own destiny through free elections that will permit the peoples to elect their own government, and the principle of the law related to intervention."

Lloreda said that "in general terms, Colombia and the international community reject any act of intervention in a sovereign country," but he added tht "there are some extenuating circumstances in the case of the invasion on Grenada, such as invoking the right to defend citizens who are threatened, in this case, the U.S. citizens living in Grenada." The Colombian foreign minister recalled that this right was invoked recently by Israel when it rescued the passengers of an aircraft "in Uganda, when the dictator of that country, Idi Amin, had threatened to kill them."

Lloreda Caicedo said that the Colombian Government "is awaiting the development of events to see if the U.S. invasion of Grenada is only a preventive step to curtail the deterioration of the situation in that country, and to what extent that situation is in keeping with international law."

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS GRENADA INVASION

PA252357 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry on 25 October]

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government, faithful defender of the principles of international coexistence as stated in the UN and OAS Charters -- which include proscription of the use of force in international relations, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states, nonintervention in the internal and external affairs of other countries, and self-determination of peoples -- condemns the armed action which took place today against Grenada. This event has aggravated the already criticial situation in the Caribbean, and the Ecuadoran Government has expressed its concern about this many times. Consequently, the government issues an urgent call for an end to the foreign intervention, and for the creation of the conditions necessary to enable the people of Grenada to exercise their sovereign rights to freely elect their democratic government.

GUYANA

PRESIDENT CONDEMNS INVASION OF GRENADA

PA252045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The multilateral invasion of Grenada was condemned today in Georgetown by Guyanese President Forbes Burnham. The Guyanese president declared that this event will be analyzed today by the council of ministers.

Following the special meeting of the Caribbean economic community, Caricom, held last Sunday in Georgetown, Burnham, together with George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, had announced that the six countries of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States had come out in favor of invading Grenada.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has thus far abstained from any official reaction.

PERU

PERU, BOLIVIA DISAPPROVE OF GRENADA INTERVENTION

PY252003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Today Bolivia and Peru indirectly expressed their opposition to the military intervention in Grenada, stating that their international policy is based on the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries.

These statements were made by Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz, who arrived in Lima at noon today on a 3-day official visit, and by his Peruvian counterpart Fernando Schwalb, who received him at the international airport, where they reviewed a Navy battalion.

Bolivia defends the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, and the complex situation in Grenada is matter of concern and study, said Ortiz on being asked about the events in that island.

In answer to the same question, Schwalb, who is also prime minister, stated that the Peruvian foreign policy is based on the principle of nonintervention, and that under no circumstances will this policy be changed.

Schwalb also said thatt he will discuss bilateral matters with his Bolivian counterpart, including terrorism and drug trafficking. He added that the illustrious visitor will be received at Government Palace by President Fernando Belaunde.

SURINAME

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA SEVERED

FL260520 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] And in another strange twist of this continuing [Grenadian] story, Suriname has broken relations with Cuba and ordered the Cuban ambassador to leave the country. Sources closse to Suriname's leader, Colonel Deysi Bouterse, say that the Surinamese leader fearred an overthrow similar to that in Grenada.